[...]UL "XMAS '89."
[...] '90." PRESENTS.
[...] EVENING DISPLA[Y]
[...] & TUESDAY, 23RD & 24TH.
[...]DAR & Co., BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,803 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES, OLD, MATURE, AND [...]. [...]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. [...]-I-HIND	4600 700	G. W. Atkinson	27th Dec. 1890.
ASSAM	3000 600	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
B.L. [...]	4112 600	W. A. Seaton	10th „
† MIRZAPORE	3312 600	R. Harvey	17th „
B.L. [...]	4600 600	T. L. Alderton	24th „
† ASSAM	3000 600	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5000 1000	R. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136 500	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
† ASSAM	3000 600	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5000 1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205 500	W. D. Worcester	21st „
† ASSAM	3000 600	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. MASSILIA	4916 1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3312 600	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5000 1000	R. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5000 1000	W. J. Webber	15th May.

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
CLYDE	4136 500	J. L. Parfitt	19th Dec.
PENINSULAR	5000 1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. '90.
SUTLEJ	4205 500	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4916 1000	C. Fraser	30th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
PO	...	...	10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	4,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BISAGNO............On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 20, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	4th Jan. 90
POSEIDON	Lemisich	4,600	600	5th Feb. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[...]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 23rd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,000	600	10th Jan. 90

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Messel	3,800	650	14th Jan. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	24th Dec.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	21st „
M ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	20th „
M ASIA	3680	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th „
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	26th „
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st „

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons. H.P.	To sail
[...]DEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600 400	21st Dec
[...]ASTON HALL	S. Fowler	1,600 400	4th Jan. '90

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, Dec. 13, 1889.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See title of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried off of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. [...] everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. [...] of testimonials.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 25th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 26th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st December.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 25th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th December, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the public, that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

		Rs. Rs.	
	Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers	15 to 35	per Suit.
Do.	Tweed Coat and Trousers	12 to 15	„
Do.	Dark Blue and Black Serge Coat and Trousers	15 to 18	
Do.	Best do. do.		
	Coating, Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30	
Do.	do. do. do.		
	Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40	„
Do.	do. Black Broadcloth Dress Suits complete	50 to 80	each
Do.	do. Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25	„
Do.	do. Cotton Check Suits	10 to 12	„
Do.	Tweed Ulsters for Cold Weather	20 to 25	„
Do.	Black Felt Hats, light in weight	6 to 7	„
Do.	Neckties of different colors and fashions	As. 8 to 1	„
Do.	Best Linen Collars of latest different fashions	4 to 5	per dozen
Do.	Best Merino Socks	8 to 13	„
Do.	Railway Rugs	10 to 15	„
Do.	Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.		

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

		Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	800
Do.	do. 10 „ „ do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

F. FISCHER & Co.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (361 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (361 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

260 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155 out of 156
BICYCLE	97 „ 153
TANDEMS	8 „ 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press*, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of SOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette Press*. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad, Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT in Olive Wood, Plush, velvet, Tapestry, Leather, Glass, Metal, &c.

		Rs. a.
	Photograph Frames, Cabinet Size, in Rich Plush, with Gilt Beading, Assorted Colours	6 0
Ditto	very Massive Frames, Rs. 5-12, Rs. 6-12, and	7 0
Ditto	ditto Plush and Tapestry	4 8
Ditto	with Bevelled, Front Glass and Automatic Screen to protect Photo,	15 0
Ditto	in Plush and Leather Combined	11 8
Ditto	Plush with Embossed Metal Decorations, Flowers, Foliage, &c., &c., Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, and	4 8
Ditto	Crimson Plush with Border of Gold Braid	9 8
Ditto	Velvet with Embossed Metal Decorations Rs. 15 and	16 0
Ditto	Velvet and Silk Frame, very Rich	9 8
Ditto	Velvet and Tapestry Rs. 4.8 and	9 0
Ditto	Plush with Concave Glass	8 0
Ditto	Plush with Oval Bevelled Glass	3 8
Ditto	Plush and Carved Wood Frames Combined	10 0
Ditto	Embossed Leather with Automatic Curtain	10 8
Ditto	Velvet and Stamped Leather, Assorted Colours Rs. 3-8 to	10 0
Ditto	Leather with Painted Designs	5 4
Ditto	Leather with Plated Mounts	3 8
Ditto	Leather Embossed	5 0
Ditto	Leather Plain, in Calf or Morocco, with Bevelled Glass fronts Rs. 5 to	11 0
Ditto	Carved and Moulded Wood Frames for Oval Photos	7 8
Ditto	Olive Wood, beautifully Painted with Buds, Butterflies &c. Rs. 5-12 and	7 0
Ditto	Easel Pattern	5 4
Ditto	Frames, Plush and Gilt Beading, Panel Size	15 0
Ditto	Imperial	17 8
Ditto	in Plush and Leather	22 8
Ditto	in Plush, with folding Doors, Oval Glass Fronts	18 0

Photograph Frames, Plain Plate Glass, with Mirrored Bevelled Edges, and Wooden Backs and Stand;—Carte-de-Visite Size ... 0 8
Cabinet do. ... 1 0
Boudoir do. ... 1 4
Imperial ... 3 0

Ditto Plain Plate Glass and Metal Stand:—
Carte-de-Visite Size ... 0 12
Cabinet ... 1 8
Promenade ... 1 12
Imperial, with Bevelled Mirrored Edges ... 9 0
Panel do. do. do. ... 10 8
Handsome Metal Frames in a variety of Designs Rs. 4 8 to 15 0

Folding Pocket Cases in Morocco Leather, to take Cartes-de-Visite:—

	Rs. a.
To hold 2 Photographs	2 12
Do. 4 do.	3 8
Do. 6 do.	5 4
To take Cabinets:—	
To hold 2 Photographs Rs. 5-4 to	9 0
Do. 4 do.	20 8
Do. 6 do.	14 0
Folding Albums, made with Fancy Leather Covers in a variety of Designs, to take 12 Photographs, Rs. 15 to	75 0
Photograph Screens, in Crimson and Green Plush To hold 2 Cabinet Photographs	6 12
To hold 4 do. do.	13 8
Crimson Velvet with Gold Braided Border to hold 2 Cabinet Photographs	12 8
Morocco Leather	7 8
White Leather, richly illuminated with Gold	18 0
Velvet and Tapestry with Gold Braided Border, do.	9 0
Morocco Leather to hold 6 Photos	16 0
Crimson Satin with Painted Birds on Cover to hold 6 Photos	10 0
Silk with Painted Birds and Flowers to hold 4 Photos	8 0
Ditto do do 8 Photos	10 0
Leather, beautifully Stamped and Embossed to hold 2 Cabinet and 2 Carte-de-Visite Photos.	23 0
Silk and Tapestry, to hold 4	25 0
The Rustic Screen Wood Frames Enamelled, to hold 2 Cabinet Photos	6 0
Folding Screens or Albums, in Morocco and Russia Leather, richly embossed and illuminated.	
To hold 6 Cabinet Photos	8 0
To hold 8 ditto Rs. 7-8 to	10 0
To hold 10 ditto Rs. 9 0 to	15 0
To hold 12 ditto Rs. 12-8 to	15 0

View Albums, Scrap Albums, and Postage Stamp Albums in great variety.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STONE ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS,

KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E. (in a triangle).
REDUCED PRICES!

		Rs. a. p.	
Orange Pekoe	Re.	1 6 0	per lb.
Pekoe	„	1 2 0	„
Pekoe Souchong	„	0 15 0	„
Souchong	„	0 12 0	„
Mixture (Congou)	„	0 9 0	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,

Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,

FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,

Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY

DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES [...]

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

CAMERAS.

FOR QUALITY, EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, AND FINISH, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERA LATEST PATTERN.—These Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use, the focussing is by means of a rack work or screw adjustment; they are fitted with the new double swing back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and reversing frame, by means of which the dark slides can be used either upright or horizontally, without taking the Camera off the stand. Each Camera is fitted with 3 double slides. Every part fully brass-bound and screwed. Camera and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed in all parts with Carriers for smaller plates.

6½ by 4¾, Rs. 190. 8½ by 6½, Rs. 245. 10 by 8, Rs. 290. 12 by 10, Rs. 350.

TREACHER & CO.'S SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS.—Made of the best Spanish Mahogany French-polished, brass-bound, screwed in dovetail single swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, highly finished throughout, vertical sliding front, bottom boards, hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, securing perfect rigidity. These portable Cameras, available both for the Studio and Field, are well adapted for district and camp work, and from their great ranges of focus suitable for portraits, wide angle view and other lenses. Price with fine screw adjustment, double dark slide frames, and focus slide:—

For Plates 10 by 8" and under	Rs. 170	Spare Slides for 12 by 10" and under	Rs. 55
Spare Slides for do	„ 45	For Plates 15 by 12"	„ 390
For Plates 12 by 10"	„ 235	Spare Slides for do.	„ 70

For Plates 15 by 15, with 2 extra dark slides with frames, Rs. 440.

DALLMEYER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

(OF BEST CONSTRUCTION.)

No. 1 B, Quick Acting Portrait Lens	Rs. 115	No. 3 D, Patent Portrait and Group Lens	Rs. 160
No. 3 B, Quick Acting Portrait Lens	„ 325	No. 4 D, Patent Portrait and Group Lens	„ 235
No. 2 C, Extra Quick Acting Portrait Lens	„ 270	No. 5 D, Patent Portrait and Group Lens	„ 290

Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.	Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting.
15 by 12	12 by 10	Ins. 2¼	Rs. 250	8½ by 6½	6 by 5	Ins. 1¼	Rs. 120
12 by 10	10 by 8	„ 2	„ 215	6 by 5	5 by 4	„ 1	„ 100
10 by 8	8¼ by 6½	„ 1½	„ 150	5 by 4	4½ by 3¼	„ ¾	„ 80

New Rapid Rectilinear Doublet Lens.

This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all outdoor work, except Wide-angle Pictures.

For ¼ size-plates, Rs. 43. For ½ size-plates, Rs. 50. For 8½ by 6½ size-plates, Rs. 75.

THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" PLATES, ARE AT ONCE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS Season has seen the issue of a New and Perfected Series made entirely by Machinery, hence absolutely uniform in quality. Their success has been enormous, the demand having already increased ten-fold. They are made in two Grades.

EXTRA RAPID, instantaneous, a richly coated Plate suitable for all.

Size	4¼	5	6½	7½	8½	9	10	12	15
	3¼	4	4¾	4¾	6½	7	8	10	12
Per dozen	1-6	2-0	2-12	3-10	5-4	6-14	7-12	13-12	22

THICKLY COATED LANDSCAPE.—This Plate has a Film of double the usual thickness, and is specially recommended as being less liable to halation, blurring, &c., than any other Plate yet introduced. Should be always used for Landscapes and interiors and may be used in the Studio

Size	4¼	6½	8½	9	10	12
	3¼	4¾	6½	7	8	10
Per dozen Rs.	1-8	3-8	6-0	6-12	9-0	14-8

FULLY ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

OTHER DRY PLATES.

STOCKED BY TREACHER & Co., Limited.

	4¼ 3¼	5 4	6½ 4¾	7½ 4¾	8½ 6½	9 7	10 8	12 10	15 12
EDWARD'S Rs.	2-0	2-8	3-12	...	7-0	10-8	16-0	...	
MARION'S Britannia „	1-5	2-0	2-12	3-8	5-0	6-0	9-8	12-0	
ILFORD'S Yellow „	1-2	2-0	2-8	...	4-8	...	8-0	12-8	
ILFORD'S White „	1-6	...	2-12	...	5-0	...	9-4	13-8	
COWAN'S Chloride „	2-0	...	4-0	...	8-0	...	12-0	...	
EASTMAN'S Bromide Paper „	0-10	...	1-6	...	...	2-8	3-8	5-0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
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SUPERIOR DRESS HATS.

BEST QUALITY. THE LATEST SHAPES.

	Rs.		Rs.
BLACK SILK, Extra Light	16	TALL BEAVER BROWN, New Colour	14
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IRON-BOUND THROUGHOUT AND MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, BY

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IMPORTANT INDENTS NOW TO HAND.

RICH FLORAL PATTERNS DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

2 yards by 2 yards.	2½ by 2 yards.	2 by 3 yards.
Rs. 11-8.	Rs. 13-8.	Rs. 14-8.

RICH DAMASK NAPKINS—Patterns to match Cloths, per dozen, Rs. 11-8 and Rs. 14-8.

HEMMED READY FOR USE.

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COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,

BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 186) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success [...]. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, [...] and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS KAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR

NOVELTIES! NOVELTIES!! NOVELTIES!!!

IMPORTANT!

Before deciding on your CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR GIFTS, do NOT FAIL to inspect the really Superb and Artistic Designs now on view at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.

The GEM and GOLD Jewellery is unsurpassed for large selection, beauty of design, and moderate prices.

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Ladies' Gold Keyless Watch, fine movement and with Engraved back			from 45 0
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The stock of GOLD CHAINS, BROOCHES, BANGLES is very extensive, and consists of all the best patterns.

The SILVER and ELECTRO WARE and CUTLERY is Magnificent—thoroughly well selected, and of the best Sheffield Manufacture and at Sheffield Prices.

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MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments... ... ...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do. ... ...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case ... .Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 maunds 30 seers.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
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Sterling Brooches	from Rs. 3-8 to Rs 16 each.	Sterling Studs	from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 each
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Sterling Brooches, Earrings, and Lockets (in sets)	from Rs. 21 to Rs. 28 each	Sterling Pencil Cases	from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 each
Sterling Bracelets	from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12 each	Sterling Scent Bottles	from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 each
Bangles	Re. 1-6 per tola	Sterling Tooth Picks	Rs. 6 each.
		Sterling Rattles with Coral, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 11 each	
		Silver Charms	from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 8 each
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Ice Pitchers.	Waiters.	Pickle Castors.
Cruet Stands of 4 Bottles.	Bread Dishes.	Paper Weights.
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PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	4[...]
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	[...]
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves	[...]
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported	[...]
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	[...]
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves	780
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	875
*** This class of Piano obtained, First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.	
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	1,[...]
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades	[...]
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back	700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case	1,[...]

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

P. [...]

Price 8 Annas,

can be had at
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." [...]

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

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Annas 8. Post free.

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IL TROVATORE.
Introducing the celebrated Anvil Chorus, "Combat red fire," &c.
New Ballads, Duets, Jokes, Dances, &c.
Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m.
Box Office.

MONDAY 23RD. SPECIAL NIGHT.
Under the immediate patronage and presence of MAJOR BOUGHTON, OFFICERS, AND MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
COLOSSAL ATTRACTIONS.

THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION in Price
On and after MONDAY 16th inst.
Entrance to Enclosure ... 2 Annas.
Entrance to Switch ... 2 do.
BAND on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 10 p.m.
Swings, Shooting Gallery, and other attractions.

NOTICE.

APPLICANTS are informed that all VACANCIES for SUB-OVERSEERS have been now FILLED up.

M. LESLIE,
Executive Engineering, Kanhan Division.
Kamptee, 17th December 1889.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant and on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY the 31st instant, 1st and 2nd proximo, these days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 19th December 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th proximo at 1 p.m. (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of COTTON CLOTH under Classes A. and B as per Schedule No. [illegible] for one and five years respectively. Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

D. BAKER, Lieut.
For Comt. Storekeeper General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl's Office, Bombay, 16 Dec. 1889.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PAD-LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR CHEST LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR PRESS LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR TILL LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR DOOR LOCKS OF SIZES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
... Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

...ON'S FEATHER-WEIGHT
...ION BEADING SHADES.
CERTIFICATES:
"...perfect gem of beauty, lightness, and ...utility."—*Court Journal.*
"They are as light and perfect as ingenuity could make them."—*Industry.*
With Elastic, Annas 10.
" Spring, Annas 14.

HARRISON'S FEATHER-WEIGHT EYE CAPS
Stop out the light and cold without touching the eye. Either for right or left eye. Each Annas 6.

F. S. MADON & CO.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND CODICIL OF JAMSETJEE NASARWANJEE LILAOWALLA, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866" NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Jamsetjee Nasarwanjee Lilaowalla, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased (who died at Bombay on or about the 29th day of August 1889, and whose Will and Codicil were proved by NANABHOY RUSTOMJEE RANINA, Esquire, the Executor named in the said Will, on the 10th day of December instant in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said executor at No. 29, Medows Street, Fort the office of the undersigned his Solicitors, on or before the 22nd day of January now next ensuing. And Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Jamsetjee Nasarwanjee Lilaowalla, deceased, among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1889.

NANU & HORMASJI.
Solicitors for the said Executor.

GRAND SUCCESS!!

SQUIBB'S "BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

A SPECIFIC for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Local Debility, Functional Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Dislike for Foods, Languidness, Incapacity for exertion, study or business, the Mind irritable or desponding, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Palpitation of the Heart upon the least excitement, Dimness of Sight, Trembling, Pain in the Back and Joints, want of Vital Energy, Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from DISEASES, EXCESS, YOUTHFUL ERRORS, &c., &c., &c.,
TO STUDENTS and BRAIN WORKERS THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE.
Price per bottle 3s. 6d.
To be had at all Dealers in Medicines and from Agents,

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

W. I. TURF CLUB
NOTICE.

THE attention of OWNERS is drawn to Rules 45, 50, 53, 54, and 55 of the revised rules, W I T C, which run as follows:

Rule 45—Horses of six years and upwards that have once been measured by the Stewards need not be again measured. Certificates of height granted to horses, galloways or ponies under six years old, shall only remain in force as regards English Country-bred and Arabs, till 1st January, and as regards Cape and Australians, till 1st August next, following date on which measurement was made after the expiration of which a new certificate of height will be necessary.

50.—The owner or person having the charge of a horse presented to be classed, aged or measured, shall fill up and sign a form containing such particulars as the Stewards of the W.I.T.C. may, from time to time, direct, and shall further declare in such form whether the horse has at any previous time been classed, aged, or measured by the Stewards of the W.I.T. Club, or of the Calcutta Turf Club, and if so, he shall produce the certificate relating thereto.

Every person who makes a false declaration on the matter referred to in this rule, shall be liable to be fined by the Stewards of the W. I. Turf Club in a sum not exceeding Rs. 500. Such person and the horse concerning which such false declaration is made, shall be liable to be dealt with as the Stewards of the W. I. Turf Club think fit.

53.—For every horse presented to be classed, aged, or measured, there shall be paid in advance a fee of Rs. 10.

54. When the class, age or height of a horse has been determined, the result shall be entered in the register, whether the person presenting him is or is not satisfied. But if he is dissatisfied, he may by a written application present within 3 days, and accompanied by a further fee of Rs. 20, claim to have the horse again classed, aged or measured. In such case, a time and place shall be fixed by the Stewards ... shall be again classed, aged or measured as the case may be, and the register, if necessary, corrected. If the horse is not presented at the time and place fixed, the original determination shall stand.

55. Every person upon whom a fine is imposed under these rules, shall be treated as a defaulter for the amount until the fine is paid.

A. C. GAYE.
Hony. Secretary W. I. T. C.
Poona, 18th Dec. 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHATRE'S GRAND CIRCUS,

OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET,
WITH EUROPEAN LADIES & ACROBATS
HORSES, TIGERS, ELEPHANT, MONKIES, &c.,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1889, AT 9 P.M.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK
Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 annas,
Other Nights Re. 1 unless Otherwise Advertised.
ADMISSION EVENINGS 5 to 7-30,
TUESDAYS Re. 1; OTHER EVENINGS 8 annas.
THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING EXCEPT SATURDAY
For PRACTICE for LADIES ONLY from 10 to 12-30.
TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4. Children's Matinee. Children under 12 free, Adults 8 annas.

On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 24th at 7 o'clock, Mr. H. A. SIMMONS will give further exhibitions on stilts 2 feet high. Admission Re. 1.

'XMAS DAY, Dec. 25th the Rink will be kept open all day for Ladies and Gentlemen, 10 to 12-30, Admission free; 2 to 4 Admission 8 annas.; 5 to 7-30, Admission Re. 1; 8-30 to 11 Admission 8 annas.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 25th at 9-45, Mr. GLOVER will run a Challenge Race of ONE MILE against the first and second man in the instructor's race. Mr. Glover will run the full mile, the other two will run half mile each.

FIRST GRAND FANCY DRESS and COSTUME CARNIVAL, FRIDAY, January 10th 1890, names are now being registered at the Office.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

THESE Exquisite and Highly Artistic Cards of Indian Views can now be obtained from Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA.) PANES

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

		Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white	each	4 8	5 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue	"	5 0	5 8
" " Turkey red, or Turkey lilac	"	6 0	6 8
" " white with broad Turkey red borders	"	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white	"	7 8	8 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue	"	8 0	8 8
" " Turkey or Turkey lilac	"	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1890-91.
NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay, Municipal Act 1888 that the entries as required by clauses (a) (b) (c), and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1890-91, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the office of the Municipal Assessor & Collector. I also give notice under section 162 (1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my office on or before the 14th January 1890.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay 20th December 1889.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

10, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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On Monday......One Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday......One do. do. (Illustrated.)
On Wednesday One Four-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday ...One Three-pence Newspaper.
On Friday ......One Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday ...One Penny Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.
First Saturday ....One Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday..........One Shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday...........One Two-shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday..........One Half-crown Periodical.

Classified list of Newspapers, Periodicals and Reviews for selection.

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Catholic Times. — Tit Bits.
London Figaro. — Funny Folks.

TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
English Mechanic. — Public Opinion.
Dublin Weekly Freeman. — Weekly London Times.

THREE-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Weekly Register. — Fair Play.
Athenæum. — Punch.

FOUR-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Illustrated Catholic American. — Pall Mall Budget.
Scientific American. — Scientific American supplement.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
British Medical Journal. — New York Medical Journal.
Home News. — St. James's Budget.
Overland Mail. — Vanity Fair.
Saturday Review. — Tablet.
World. — Truth.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS [Illd].
Graphic. — Pictorial World.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News. — Illustrated London News.

SIX-PENCE PERIODICALS.
Textile World. — Provincial Medical Journal.
Cassell's Family Magazine. — Family Herald.
Chambers's Journal. — Leisure Hour.
Cornhill Magazine. — Longman's Magazine.
Lamp [Catholic]. — Marine Engineer.
Irish Monthly. — Catholic Missions.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.
Harper's Monthly Magazine. — Merry England.
Macmillan's Magazine. — Young Ladies' Journal.
Textile Manufacturer. — Birmingham Medical Journal.

TWO-SHILLING PERIODICALS.
Month. — Glasgow Medical Journal.
Catholic World. — Dublin Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal. — Practitioner.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.
Contemporary Review. — National Review.
Fortnightly Review. — Nineteenth Century.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wather, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha w, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEAS OF THE SEASON.—In fancy boxes suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, at Rs. 1-4, 1-2, and Annas 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., No. 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—NOW OPEN at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

WALKING STICKS.—A large choice just to hand. Ground Ash, Rattans, Wampoa Canes, Furze, Orange Olive &c. &c from Re. 1 each.
THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

SWAGGER CANES.—Silver mounted Real Malacca, and Ebony Rs. 3-8 each. A large choice of sticks silver mounted suitable for presentation Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 15.
THORPE & Co., Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Fans, Accordions, Concertinas, perfumes Cheap Cards. Hams, Cut Bacon, Cheese 11 as. lb. PARAKH SONS, 18, Forbes Street.

JONES and Co's, Grand Bran Pie is now open 4 as a dip. Great fun, an immense treat for the young. Bring your children and come yourselves. JONES & Co. above GEYER & Co, Hornby Row, Bombay.

TRY your luck at our Fish Pond. Only Annas Eight per dip. Every one satisfied. Rare treat to all ages. Full value and 4 times the value at SHROFF'S 'XMAS BAZAAR, Fort.

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RIPON-MAHABLESHWAR.—Dr. F. M. Baker (Medical Staff) says:—I have found the Hotel very comfortable the table was well served and the cooking good; management most attentive and obliging.

THE BOMBAY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC 1890 now ready. Price 8 annas; post paid 10 annas. The Tract and Book Society.

THE PORTUGUESE UINON BAND.—Undertakes to supply the public with well trained parties of musicians, for dances, church ceremonies, marriage processions, theatre, circus, &c. For further particulars please apply to Mr. C. S. PINTO, Director of the Band, No 26, Kalbadevi Road.

JUST RECEIVED, a great variety of English and French Confectionery, Fancy Boxes with Sweet and Chocolates from Ans. 6 to Rs. 25. Chocolate and Chocolate Creams from Re. 1 Ans. 8 to Rs. 2 per lb., Perfumery, Toilet Powders, Ladies Companions, 'Xmas and Crackers from Ans. 10 to Rs. 6 per box, Toys, Dolls, &c., &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines, and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a First-class Competent ENGINEER for a Cotton Mill in Bombay. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, to C., care of this paper.

WANTED—A First-class Certificated ENGINEER for the Reay Paper Mills, Poona. Apply at No. 17, Marine Street, Bombay, or the Secretaries, Poona, stating terms.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA at Re. 1-8 per lb. Superior Kangra Valley Tea at Re. 1-6 per lb. Fresh ground Mokha Coffee at Re. 1-4 per lb. Superior Trichinopoly Cigars at Re, 1-14 per 100, and Superior Java Cigars at Rs. 3 per 100. A trial earnestly solicited at DANTRA & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

TO LET, whole or part of Floor in best part of Rampart Row, Offices or Dwellings. Apply 1000, care of this office.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

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NEWSPAPER and MAGAZINE SUPPLIES from England.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s REVISED SUBSCRIPTION TARIFF may be obtained rom their Branch Firms, King, King and Co., Bombay, and King, Hamilton and Co, Calcutta.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

FAC-SIMILE REPRINT of the Bombay High Court Reports (12 vols.) at Rs. 8 per vol. Apply sharp to NAGJI NATHU, Pleader, Rajkot, Kathiawad.

FOR SALE—Fresh Choice and Luscious Smyrna Figs. Apply to Mr. J. Fachiri, Godown-keeper, No. 1016, Apollo Street.

PEARSE'S CHRISTMAS CAKES HAVE HIS NAME UPON THEM. BEWARE OF FRAUD. 7, Church Gate Street, 7, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a handsome fast-trotting iron-grey WALER, 15-3. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen at D. N. VAKIL'S Veterinary Stables, Gowalia Tank.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and kept ready, Chuckla, No. 6.

HUCKABACK TOWELS.—Pure Linen 37" ÷ 20", Belfast make. A special Line. Remarkably cheap. Rs. 10 per doz.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TOYS and NOVELTIES.—A large and varied stock. Xmas orders are now being registered.—JONES and Co, above Geyer and Co's. Machine Depot, Hornby Row, Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1, 0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean. wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

XMAS. and NEW YEAR'S CARDS of varieties, 25 for As. 8. Also beautiful Indian View of Re. 1, Cards of all sorts, and of all kinds, of differen Prices. SHERIAR ASPANDEAR IRANI.—Genera Merchant, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

TO CONFECTIONERS, BAKERS, &c.—Cake Tins and Tins for packing Cakes can be had on the shortest notice from CHARLES & Co., Tinsmiths, Medows Street, Fort. Register your orders sharp. Prices moderate.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—A large Art Collection now ready, suited for 'Xmas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

A NEARLY NEW TRICYCLE of best finish, the property of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., is offered for sale at Messrs. MARCKS, & Co., Ld., 43 Esplanade Road, Bombay. Lowest Price Rs. 250.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from ... Fort, Bombay.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act ... Price Rs. ...

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.
PATRON H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT.
CHRISTMAS MEET 1889.

PROGRAMMES can be had on application to

W. G. BETHAM,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. G. C.
Nasik Districts, 15th December.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices from Elphinstone Circle to the OLD SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.
Bombay, 16th Dec. 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

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CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
THE BOMBAY, POONA AND MAHABLESHWAR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WILL convey Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar direct, and from Wathar to Mahableshwar, during the approaching Christmas Holidays, at a fare and a half, both journeys inclusive. This arrangement to have effect from this day.

By order,
COOWERJEE ARDASHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 17th Dec. 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

MADRAS RACES 1890.
JANUARY 21st, 23rd, 25th and 28th.

OWNERS are reminded that the Final Entries close 1st January 1890.
Tent and Stable accomodation is provided on the Racecourse. Those requiring the same, should apply to the undersigned without delay.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

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NEW CLASSES have been formed for fresh Students. Any who desire to attend are advised to make immediate application. Day and Evening work begins on FRIDAY, 3rd January 1890. Time Table and other information may be obtained on application by letter to the Principal at the Institute.

NOWROSJI. N. WADIA. Honorary Secretary.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

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A PAIR of TANDEM HORIZONTAL COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINES by Musgrave Bolton, 800 Horse Power, indicated, with Cylinders 25 inches and 42 inches diameter 5 feet stroke. Fly wheel 27 feet 6 inches diameter grooved for 23 ropes 6¼ circumference. They can be seen at work up to the end of December. Apply to

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BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Grahams' Buildings, on MONDAY, 23rd instant, at 4-30 p. m., to receive the Report of the out-going Committee, to appoint the Committee for the year 1889-90; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th December, 1889.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagee's Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE HENRY BAYLY formerly of Bombay, but late of Ardrestan Tullow in the Country of Carlow, Ireland, Civil Engineer and Contractor, European deceased, who died at Christ Church, New Zealand on or about the 2nd day of April 1889 leaving a Will dated the 23rd day of August 1888, whereof Probate was on the 5th day of December 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY JAMES BENNET HARGRAVE, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Henry James Bennet Hargrave on his behalf at their office, No. 2 Green Street Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay in writing, their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February 1890; as after that date the said Henry James Bennet Hargrave, as such Executor will proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased then in his hands having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid: and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 13th day of December 1889.

HORE, CONROY, AND BROWN.
Executor's Solicitors.

NOTES
ON
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Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, AND NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. Kirby says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

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(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. Kirby's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. Smith & Co.

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"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep, and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Anti-pyretic and Anti-neuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 <^{NH.\,CH_3\,CO}_{O\,C_2\,H_5}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles, from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Billousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex,* equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red round, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

INSURANCE.

THREE IMPORTANT ... ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE C...

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING ... being paid in Death Claims yearly by ...
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to up... Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds ... and have increased 50 per cent. in the ... years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually ... more than double the number of fresh ... selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£6,672,060-17-6 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Godowns, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.
Fire Premiums for 18.. ...

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES, LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives & Civil employ have extra premium returned.
Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on Adults, and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus ... per cent.
Reduction to European rates, when ... to ... either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,287,600.

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.
1st May 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurance may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	3,000,00[illegible]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	16,000,00[illegible]
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	6,000,00[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	7,500,00[illegible]
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	3,000,00[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	2,000,00[illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,00[illegible]
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,00[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00[illegible]
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00[illegible]
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,00[illegible]
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible]
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885. PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
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THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY,
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

A BOON TO MEN ...

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[illegible] BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	15 p.c.	885
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	830
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	5 do.	125
Chartered Merc. [illegible]	60,000	$125	All	—	465
National Bank	37,200	200	125	3 do.	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton [illegible]	200	1,250	1,250 Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500 Rs. 30	
Albert Press Co. [illegible]	300	1,100	1,100 Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20	300
[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 30	405
[illegible]	6	20	20 Rs. 10	105
[illegible]	100	2	125 Rs. 20	130
[illegible]	6	1,000	1,000 Rs. 50	350xd
[illegible]	6	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130	1,125
[illegible]	400	200	— Rs. 30	190
[illegible]	100	5,000	5,000 Rs. 0	1,525
[illegible]	400	500	500 Rs. 30	500
[illegible]	400	500	500 Rs. 30	445
[illegible] Cotton Press Co.	260	400	All Rs. 45	370xd
[illegible]	1,400	260	250 Rs. 25	207½
[illegible]	1,400	125	125 Rs. 0	65
[illegible]	2,125	400	400 Rs. 50	430
[illegible] Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,300	600	500 Rs. 45	510
[illegible]	4,000	125	125 Rs. 11	31½
New P. of W. Press	600	400	All Rs. 40	340
[illegible] Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 50	50)
[illegible] Press Co.	400	2,000	750 Rs. 50	470
[illegible] Punjab Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs. 120	1,150
[illegible] Press Co.	300	500	50 Rs. 35	515
[illegible]	605	1,000	1,000 Rs. 60	675
[illegible]	400		250	600

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	...	5,000	1,000 Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	5,000	1,000 Rs. 90	1,050
[illegible] of Wales	250	5,000	1,000 Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. [illegible]	...	£20	All	at 5 p.c.	2,660
B. B. & C. I. R. [illegible]	...	£ 10	...	at 5 p.c.	1620

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible] S. & W.	1,200	1,000	1,000			1300
Albert Edward Mills			800	R		380
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,240	100	100		2	30
[illegible] Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	250	...		281
[illegible]	700	2,773		..		..
[illegible] Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	...		..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25		..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,300	1 00	1,000	Rs. 20		550
[illegible] S. & W. Mill	571		500	Rs. 12½		510
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600		500	Rs. 25		505
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000			660
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 3		675
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0		14)
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 55		910
[illegible] Mfg. Ld	730	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50		1,008
[illegible] Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 35		665
[illegible] Mills Ld.	840	0	500	Rs. 1		640
[illegible] S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		490
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,800	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25		500
[illegible] Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30		900
[illegible] S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	500	Rs.		640
[illegible] Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1	1,00	Rs. 25		515
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20		140
[illegible] Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—		
[illegible] S. & W. Co.	480	1,000	1,000	...		85
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500			640
[illegible] Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37		735nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Oth. 20		715
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Oth. 50		940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,380	500	5	Rs. 2		490
[illegible] Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1		300
Jubilee [illegible] Mill	1,320	5	5	Rs. 2		640
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co. Ld. Original	600	50				10
Increased	1,653	25	2	Rs. 1		
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	800	1,000				700
[illegible] S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 40		900
[illegible] S. & W.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40		600
[illegible] S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50		565
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 40		640
Leopold S. & Bleaching	2,500		100	Rs. 5		160
Madras United S. & W.	600		1,000	Rs. 100		2,000
[illegible] S. & W.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25		525
[illegible]	4,000		100	Rs. 7		1.5
[illegible] S. & Mfg.	6,000		100	Rs. 5		115
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W.	1,300	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75		1,600
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50		1,140xd
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25		650
National S. & W. Co	2,000	1,00	1,000			250
Oriental S. & W. Co.	4,720		625	Rs. 12½		370
Peoples of India S.	4,000		250	Rs.		60
Presidency Mills Co.	742	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50		1,095
Prince of Wales S.	2,000		125	...		16
Queen S. & W. Co.	739	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		775
[illegible] Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5		1,115
[illegible] S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	35		1,50
[illegible] and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.						
Sholapore S. & W. Co.	1,716	80	500			50)
Secunderabad S. & W.		10	1,000	Rs. 60		1,30
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35		425
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	2,400	260	250	Rs. 15		270
Star of India	4,000	500	500			285
Sun Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40		650
Tata Mills Ld.	1,300	260	250	...		300
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 25		605
[illegible] S. & Mfg.		0	500			—
Vasudeva [illegible] Cotton Mill Co. Ld.						
Western India S.	1	500	...	Rs. 20		500
[illegible]		1,000		Rs. 25		51
Britannia [illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		610

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown [illegible]	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	215 / 165
[illegible] Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	14½
[illegible] Co., Ld.	625		125	Nil	56
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,350	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	5,000	165	Rs.	3,500
Do. (3rd issue)	3,000	62	375	Rs.	570
[illegible] Municipal Bonds					106
[illegible] Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	p.c.	200
[illegible] Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	47)
Delhi and Northern India Flour					
[illegible] Co. Ld.	1,500	200	200	...	180
[illegible]	5,000	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed [illegible] Gold Mining Co. Limited	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
[illegible]	12,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	36
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	2,000	250	175	Rs. 26½	262
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	4,000	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	400	100	100	...	60n
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	310
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	25	20	8 p.c.	30
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	361
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	90
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	1,800	100	...	9 p.c.	101
[illegible] and Austin	1,000		85	...	60
Telephone Co. Ld.	10,000	25	60	Rs. 5·8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	100	100	Rs. 95	1,370
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	13)
Western India Flour [illegible]	.000	1	125	Nil.	35
[illegible] Mody & Co.					3)
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld.	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

CALENDAR.—December 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon .... Dec. 22nd, 5h. 43·7m. p.m.
First Quarter .... „ 29th, 10h. 7·8m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 21	St. Thomas' Day—3rd Winter Ember Day. Bombay University Examinations, 5 p.m. Wilson College: Lecture by Dr. W. M. Alexander, on "Volcanoes and Earthquakes," 5-45 p.m.	6 30	5 26	9 49m / 10 59a	3 58m / 4 0a
Sun. 22	4th Sunday in Advent	6 31	5 27	10 39m / 11 45a	4 50m / 4 46a
Mon. 23	Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Meeting, 4-30pm. Bombay Underwriters' Association Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Bombay University Examination, 5 p.m. Dr. Sianey's Lecture, Framji C. Institute, 5-15 p.m. Amateur Theatricals, G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel, 9 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Assam.*	6 31	5 28	11 28m / —	5 40m / 5 31a
Tu. 24	Christmas Eve. Bombay University Examinations (Matriculation), 5 p.m.	6 32	5 28	0 20m / 0 17a	6 29m / 6 17a
Wed. 25	Christmas Day. Christmas Dinners:—Government Workhouse & Strangers' Home (Byculla) and Sailors' Home, Fort.	6 32	5 29	1 14m / 1 6a	7 18m / 7 4a
Thu. 26	St. Stephen—Boxing Day. 5th National Congress Bombay.	6 32	5 29	1 57m / 1 57a	8 9m / 7 54a
Fri. 27	St. John's Day. 5th National Congress. Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind.	6 33	5 30	2 41m / 2 53a	9 6m / 8 46a

* Left Aden on Wednesday at 7 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 19th December, 1889.

[illegible] of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

[illegible] corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·963
[illegible] of the Air .... 76·1
[illegible] Thermometer .... 66·7
[illegible] .... 61·7
[illegible] Humidity of Air .... ·616
[illegible] of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). 6·2
[illegible] temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day) .... 87·2
[illegible] do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 67·9
[illegible] Directions of Wind.* .. ENE, NE, ENE, NE, NW, NNW, NE.
[illegible] of wind in 24 hours* 265
* From midnight to midnight.

A Lovely, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, soft and fair hands and arms are assured to those ladies who use Rowlands' Kalydor, which is a most healing [illegible] preparation for the face [illegible] eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, [illegible] irritations, sunburn, tan, cutaneous eruptions, [illegible] &c., is the most perfect emollient preparation for [illegible] and beautifying the skin, is most cooling [illegible] during hot weather, renders the skin [illegible] smooth and delicate, and preserves it from the effects of cold winds or hard water. It is warranted to be perfectly free from all greasy substances, lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients, or oxide of zinc, of which most cosmetics are composed, and which ruin the skin. Rowlands' [illegible] is a pure, non-gritty tooth powder; it [illegible] the teeth, and prevents decay.—Ask chemists for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.	
Dairy Produce—Beef—		
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 3	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 1 9	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6	
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 4 6	
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6	
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6	
Shins, large, each	0 4 3	
Do. small, each	0 3 0	
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 0	
Do. salt, each	0 7 0	
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0	
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0	
Liver, each	0 3 0	
Heart, each	0 2 0	
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0	
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6	
Oxtail, each	0 2 6	
Sirloin, per lb.	0 3 3	
Fore Ribs, each	0 2 6	
Beef Salt, English per lb.	0 10 0	
Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 0	0 2 3
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 0	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 6	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 0 9
Suet, per lb.	0 3 0	0 2 6
Kid (Small)—		
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort	...	0 10 0
Fore „ „	...	0 8 6
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	...	0 6 0
Pork Fresh and Salt—		
Pork Fresh, per lb.	0 4 0	
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0 4 0	
Pigs (Roasted), each	3 8 0	
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0	
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0	
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0	
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0	
Do. Lard, per lb	0 8 0	
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb.	1 0 0	
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0	
Poultry—		
Geese, each	3 8 0	
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0	
„ Hens, each	3 0 0	
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0	
Bread—		
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9	
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6	
Do. brown, each	0 2 0	
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0	
Rolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0	
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 4 0	
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 0	
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb.	0 4 0	
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9	
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0 0 6	
Firewood—		
Coal, Europe, per ton	22 0 0	
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0	
Babool, per candy	5 0 0	
„ per maund	0 3 0	
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 0 0	
„ „ per maund	0 3 0	
Aine, per candy	5 0 0	
„ per maund	0 3 0	
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 0 0	
„ „ „ per maund	0 2 3	
Kurmell, per candy	3 4 0	
„ per maund	0 2 0	
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0	
„ per maund	0 4 0	
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 2 0	
Ghee—		
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0	
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 6	
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0	
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0	
„ common, country, per bottle	0 1 3	
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 14 0	
Milk and Butter—		
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 3	
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0	
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 3	
Jagree „ per maund	2 4 0	
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0	
Oil—		
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0	
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3 12 0	
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5 0 0	
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4 8 0	
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	5 0 0	
Castor Oil, per maund	3 5 0	
Kerosine Oil, common, per tin	2 2 0	
Sugar—		
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 9 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0	
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0	
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 2 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9	
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9	
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 14 0	
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 10 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0	
Sago, per seer	0 1 6	
Grain—		
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0	
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 8 0	
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	4 4 0	
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0	
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 2 0	
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6 8 0	
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 12 0	
Do. Common, per phurra	4 8 0	
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	7 0 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	5 8 0	
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2 0 0	
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 4 0	
Barley (new), per phurra	2 8 0	
Do. (old) do.	2 2 0	
Oats, per phurra	3 0 0	
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 2 0	
Linseed, per phurra	4 6 0	
Maize, per phurra	2 6 0	
Moong, per phurra	5 0 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0	
Mussoor, per phurra	3 4 0	
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 6 0	
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 4 0	
Peas, per phurra	4 0 0	
Toor, per phurra	3 8 0	
„ Dall, 1st sort	5 10 0	
„ „ 2nd sort	4 0 0	
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	4 4 0	
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	2 4 0	
Kong, per phurra	3 0 0	
Vegetables—		
Potatoes, Poona or Surat, large, per maund	2 0 0	
Onions, per seer	0 0 5	
Carrots, per seer	0 0 4	
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0	
Lettuces, each	0 0 6	
Beet, large, each	0 1 6	
Beet, small	0 0 9	
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 0	
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 3	
French Beans, per seer	0 1 3	
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 7 0	
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0 0 4	
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0 6 0	
Pumpkins, large, each	0 7 0	
Do. small, each	0 4 6	
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4 0 0	
Do. shelled, per maund	3 4 0	
Betelnut, per maund	5 8 0	
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0	
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6	
Pickles, Country—		
Mango, per seer	0 1 0	
Lime, per seer	0 1 3	
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9	
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3	
„ small, per seer	0 1 3	
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 11	
Salt, 2nd sort	0 0 9	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Dec. 19.

10 p.m. ... ... 72·4

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.

6 a.m. ... ... 68·8
10 a.m. ... ... 75·3
2 p.m. ... ... 80·7
4 p.m. ... ... 79·8

The Warsaw papers report an extraordinary adventure which has befallen the daughter of a rich landowner at Wolhynien. A month ago the young lady was sent by her parents, accompanied by her French governess, a Parisienne by birth, to the Exhibition in Paris. Upon their arrival, the governess, instead of proceeding to the hotel, where she had been directed to stay with her charge, drove straight to the house of some relations in one of the worst quarters of the city. The entire family lived huddled together in three small dirty rooms in the basement. In this miserable dwelling Mlle. L—— was detained, and informed that she could not be set at liberty till she had promised to marry the brother of the governess—a hulking young man of the *ouvrier* class, who earned his living half by working at odd jobs and half by thieving. The unfortunate girl had no means of escape; but one day, when left alone a few minutes, she wrote a letter to her parents, which she addressed and stamped and threw from the window to the street, where it was fortunately picked up by an honest passer-by, who, thinking somebody had dropped it accidentally, put it into a pillar-box. The letter arrived safely at Wolhynien, and the young lady's father, who was already alarmed at having no news of his daughter's arrival in Paris, started immediately for that city. He at once proceeded, accompanied by a policeman, to the address his daughter had given. The governess and her brother were arrested, and the young lady and her father afterwards returned to Warsaw.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Wilson College, Lecture by Dr. W. M. Alexander, 5-45 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Purulia (s), from Persian Gulf; and Asia (s), Calcutta.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Singapore (s), for Genoa; Clyde (s), China, &c.; Mirzapore (s), Aden; Aspatria (s), Karachi; and Chupra (s), Rangoon, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Twickenham entered the dock on Thursday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Kashgar entered and the s.s. Bokhara, Singapore, and Clyde left the dock yesterday.

Saint Thomas' Cathedral.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

Chiarini's Circus.—This favourite place of entertainment will open in Bombay, opposite the Crawford Market, on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

Wilson College Lecture.—A lecture will be delivered by Dr. W. M. Alexander in the Wilson College Hall at 5-45 p.m., the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang presiding.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th November 1889, was 102,216 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 10,684.

Theft at Military Square.—Mr. A.F.G. Fernandes, a Goanese, residing at Military Square, Fort, reports the theft of a gold necklet, valued at Rs. 70, from the verandah of his house, where his wife left it on Thursday.

Additional Passengers by Homeward Mail.—The P and O. Co.'s s.s. *Mirzapore*, Captain B. Harvey, sailed yesterday for London, Brindisi and Marseilles, with the Europe mails, and the following additional passengers:—For Marseilles—Mr. T. Payn and Mrs. Skinner. For Aden—Surgeon R. G. Thompson.

Gambling on the Public Road.—Ahmed Guni and three other Mahomedans were charged yesterday by Inspector George at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a public thoroughfare, near the Null Bazaar, with cards and money on Thursday evening last. They were all convicted, and fined Rs. 5 each.

Gambling at Khoja Street.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector George charged Arjoon Khatom and nine others before Mr. P. Ryan, being found gaming in a common gaming house at Khoja Street with dice, cards, and money on Thursday last. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convictd and fined Rs. 20 each.

The Municipality Notice to Contractors.—In yesterday's issue there appeared an advertisement inviting tenders from contractors for the supply to the Bombay Municipality of hay, grass, and rice straw for bullocks, horses, cattle, &c. We have been asked to state, however, that there was a mistake in the advertisement regarding the date up to which tenders can be received, and that instead of 5th January, the advertisement ought to have read "Friday, 3rd January 1890.

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens this afternoon at 5-45. The following is the programme:—

March	May Queen	
Quadrille	London Life	Coote
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Valse	White Wings	Arr. by A.W.S
Grand Selection	I Lombardi	Verdi.
Valse	Our Last	C Lamothe.
Galop	Postillion	Zabel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Death at the House of Correction.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla, respecting the death of Anundparsad Baboo *alias* Kurrembux Hooseinbux, aged 35 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment. He was admitted into the jail on the 13th October, and sent to the Jail Hospital on the 16th instant, suffering from chronic pneumonia, of which he died on Thursday. The verdict was "That the death of Anundparsad Baboo *alias* Kurreembux Hooseinbux was caused by chronic pneumonia."

Postal Notice.—Postage stamps which appear to be deficient in gum may be returned to the Post Office, and other stamps of the same denomination will be issued in exchange. It is not, however, certain that the stamps so obtained will be better, as it has been found difficult to ascertain what classes of stamps are really defective. Postmasters have been instructed not to issue any stamps that appear to be deficient in gum. Stamps to be returned may be handed in at any Post Office or sent free by post to the Post Office at the head-quarters of the district in an envelope superscribed:—"Complaint against the Post Office," and franked with the name and address of the sender.—Signed. W. P. Symonds, Postmaster-General, Bombay.

Theft at Camateepoora.—Posani Matadeen arrived here about ten days ago from Cochin and put up in a room on the 4th floor of a house at Camateepoora 6th Street. He went out at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning and returned about mid-day, when he discovered his room had been broken into from the adjoining room by a plank being removed from the partition wall, and a small box containing Rs. 180 in cash, a gold nose ring, valued at Rs. 20, and some Malabar coins, of the collective value of Rs. 202, stolen. It appears the tenant of the adjoining room has since disappeared, but he was in his room when the complainant left on Thursday morning. He is suspected to have committed the theft, and he is being sought for by the police.

An Active Thief.—A man named Ismail Ayoob was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with having stolen various articles of property from three different persons. Police Inspector Dillon was in charge of the case. In the first case the man had taken several pieces of silk from a fellow casteman, valued at Rs. 107. The evidence was taken; and then a second complainant was called, who stated that the accused had stolen 3 saws from his shop, valued at Rs. 28. He had found the saw exposed for sale in a shop where the prisoner had disposed of it. The third charge was that of a maker of copper articles. The prisoner had appropriated twenty-three various kinds of these. He pleaded guilty to all the three charges, and gave a full explanation of how he committed the thefts. He was sentenced in all to undergo two years and four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Gang of Coiners.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Abbadally Khan, Nowaz Khan, and Abdool Rahman were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with having on the 21st November last in their possession instruments and materials for the purpose of making counterfeit coins, and also on the same date being in possession of counterfeit coins. They were further charged with fraudulently tendering one of the counterfeit coins to one Janno Mahadao, a dealer in grain, at Parel, on the 21st November last. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. The two accused were not defended by counsel. The circumstances of this case have already appeared in these columns. The Magistrate after recording some futher evidence for the prosecution formally committed the two accused for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Cama Hospital.—In our issue of yesterday H. E Lady Reay's gift was by a misprint acknowledged as clothing for two patients instead of the patients. We understand her Excellency's gift included children's frocks, sailor suits for boys, &c., and any further donations of the same character, as also of pictures, toys, &c., will be much appreciated. The honorary secretary of the Endowment Fund also begs to acknowledge a donation of Rs. 25 from the Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Candy towards providing a 'Xmas treat for the patients. It is proposed to have an entertainment for the patients, of which due notice will be given, and for which tickets will be issued to ladies only so as to enable *purdah* ladies to be present. Donations will be thankfully received towards this object, and also for the embellishment of the new children's ward.

Hudson's Surprise Party.—During the week the Hudson's Surprise Party have been playing too good houses, and with great success. According to our advertising columns to-night's performance at the Novelty promises to be of an unusually attractive nature. Miss May Habgood, whose manipulation of the piano has made her a special favourite with the Bombay public, will play a Grand Paraphrase from Meyerbeer's Opera "Dinorah," introducing the "Shadow Air." Miss Lily Baber will sing the Page's song from the Comic Opera "Rip van Winkle," and, as she will appear in character, is sure to score a success. Mr. Hudson is to give his original banjoistic effusions, and some of his laughable grotesqueries, and for the first time in Bombay the burlesque opera "Kill Trovatore," will be performed. Other specialities by various members of the company will make up a very attractive programme. Monday, the 23rd, is to be a special night under the immediate patronage and presence of Major Roughton, officers, and members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

The Anglo-Indian Passage Association.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Anglo-Indian Passage Association held at Allahabad on Wednesday, says the *Pioneer*, the following resolution was passed:—That the Committee of the A. I. P. A. having been successful in collecting a body of about 2,500 influential members, and having intimated their requirements fully to the various steamship companies, do now place the final negotiations in the hands of Messrs. William Watson & Co., of Bombay and London, as they, being a firm which has long made the cheap passenger traffic a speciality, will be in a better position to bring such business negotiations to a successful conclusion. Twenty-five steamship companies have been addressed, and those whose replies have indicated a desire to come to terms, will be treated with by Messrs. W. Watson & Co., and final replies will be awaited by that firm up to the end of February. Should these offers be not acceptable to the large majority of members, an alternative plan is being carefully worked out, and has been fully discussed by the Committee. The majority of members favour a regular line at a fairly good rate of speed, with embarkation and disembarkation at some continental port, arrangements being made to suit members on short leave. One line has made a good offer for really cheap passages, confirmation of which is expected by next mail. Any further suggestions might kindly be made *direct* to the Committee, who will afford all information. One hundred and eleven first-class passenger members were enrolled at one alone of the three branches, on the day of the meeting.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

DISPUTE AMONG COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTORS.

SULLEMAN LUKHA *vs.* VULLIBHOY KHANBHOY AND OTHERS.

In this suit, which was known as the Commissariat contractors' suit, a consent decree was made by his lordship in September last, and the matter came on again to speak to minutes of the decree. The plaintiff's claim was for a declaration that the co-partnership between the parties to carry on the business of Commissariat contractors was dissolved for accounts, for an order that the sums which may be found due to or by each of the parties be duly paid, &c. By the consent-decree referred to, the court declared that the plaintiff and defendants were parties in the transactions and in certain shares; that the partnership was dissolved as from 31st March 1884, except as to the then pending contracts and engagements of the partnership; that the suit be referred to Mr. Fox, Commissioner, to take an account of the dealings and transactions of the partnership; that the Commissioner should report to the court what was due to and by each of the parties. Each of the parties was at liberty to prove before the Commissioner that any of the accounts or entries signed by them was not binding upon them. Mr. C. A. Turner was appointed receiver to take charge of the books and accounts, and to collect assets and outstandings; to sell any goods, except Government paper, if so advised, &c. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the plaintiff and for defendant Banoobai; the Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for seven or eight of the defendants; Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendants, Kaikhosroo and Virbai; Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the defendants, Rustomjee Framjee and Soonder Jetha; and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhar, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the defendant, Vandravandas Purshotumdas.

Mr. Jardine moved that an addition be made in the decree to the effect that the Commissioner do, in taking the accounts, allow to the partner or partners who may have deposited any Government paper as security in respect of any partnership, contracts, interest against the partnership at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum until the Government paper should be returned, in addition to the rate of interest which such Government paper may carry. Mr. Jardine said all he asked for was a direction to the Commissioner to allow interest on the amount of the Government paper in addition to the interest which the paper might carry. The paper which his clients had deposited, was worth Rs. 81,000.

Mr. Inverarity said he objected to the alteration on the simple ground that they were only speaking to the minutes of the decree. The direction to the Commissioner was to enquire into the accounts, and he would be bound to allow any interest that was fairly due to any party. There was a consent-decree, and no special direction could now be inserted therein. It was asking the court to put something into the decree which was not put at the time of making the decree. If Mr. Jardine's client was entitled to the interest, he would suffer nothing by allowing the decree to remain as it was, because the Commissioner would give him any interest he was entitled to without a special direction. Such special direction was absolutely unnecessary.

Mr. Latham supported Mr. Inverarity's objection. They were satisfied with the decree as it stood. The Commissioner had power to go into the question, and would go into it when raised before him.

After some further discussion, his Lordship ordered that the decree should stand as drawn up by the Prothonotary. Costs reserved.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION IN THE P. W. D.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Davar applied to Mr. Richardson for a summons against two men, Juggonath Pandurang and Narrain Juggonath—one of whom is a clerk in the Public Works Department—upon a charge of cheating and of the criminal misappropriation of a sum of 2,470 rupees, from one Ramchandra Balkristna, a clerk who is living upon his own private means. It seemed that the accused persons had borrowed the money and lent it to a European in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, promising to recover it from him and return it to Ramchandra at a stated period. This they failed to do, and the applicant, hearing that Mr. Jordon—which was supposed to be the name of the person to whom the accused had lent the money—had left for England more than a year ago, thought it was time that proceedings should be taken for the recovery of his money, as it did not seem to be forthcoming. Mr. Cooper said he would consider till Monday whether a summons should be granted.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr A Forsyth, England	a Col A Parsons, Secunderabad
a Capt Cy Mitchell, Poona	a Mr F G Lynde, Kattiawar
a Miss Bernard, Poona	a Mr W D McPherson, Kattiawar
a Dr J Volecker, London	a Mr R Whitley, Gadag
a Lieut and Mrs M Walker R A, Poona	a Mr and Mrs J Hobroyd, Gadak
Lieut G S'weHenham, Royal Irish Regt, Peshawar	Mrs Oakley, Jabalpore
Mrs Comerford, Poona	Mrs Donaldson, do
a Lieut C Boilean, Manchester Regt, Agra	Mrs Blake, do
a Mr F Williamson, Hyderabad	Capt F Drury, Nagpur
a Miss E Powell, England	a Mr J Gore, Calcutta
Mr and Mrs J G Mills, R. N, England	a Mr M Lawler, Calcutta
Miss Hunter, England	Professor Nott Barnes, Agra
a Mr W Beardsell,	Mr D Maclacklan
a Col C Meara,	Mr C Crittenton, New York
Col and Mrs Wetherall, Innsighery	Mr E Brooks, New York
a Mr J Allison, England	Mr and Mrs F O Stephens B Pindi
a Miss G Hardy, do	a Mr J Cavanagh, Calcutta
a Miss Band, do	a Mr A Logan, C S, Bombay
Lieut G S Gunn, RN do	Mr F Place, Bombay
a Lieut H H Douglas, RN England	Dr and Mrs B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mrs B Warren, England	a Mr J M Lane, Bombay
a Col Badcock, do	Mr and Mrs Maung Po, Bombay
a Miss Badcock, do	
a Mr H Derry, do	Mr A Junkerstoff, Bombay
a Mr and Mrs J Rampini, CS do	a Mr M Gerstle, do
a Lieut R H Dawson, do	Mr F Lamb, I M do
a Mr J Harvey, do	Mr F Pickard, I M do
a Mr C Radice, do	Mr T Walker, do
a Mrs M Rosario, do	Mr A Conley, do
a Lieut R Marsden, R A England	Mr B Schnabel, do
	Mr W Barrett, I M do
a Capt C F Carr, R A, England	Mr F Heyn, do
	Mrs Fleurie, do
a Capt C Coghill, R A, England	Miss Fleurie, do
	Lieut W Jacob, BSC do
a Lieut C Parsons, R A, England	Mr J Austin, I M do
	Mr W N Cresswell, do
Lieut C Gaussen 18th Hussars, England	a Mr P Thompson, do
	Mr H Blackwell, do
Lieut Laverson, 18th Hussars, England	Mr F O Byrne, do
	a Mr E Petter, do
a Verty Surgn W Walker, England	Mr W Bake, do
	Capt Fletcher, s s Lycia do
a Surgn-Major and Mrs Adams, England	Dr and Mrs Bomford do
Capt C Maguire, 2nd C H C, England	Dr Gredny, do

Residents left during the week marked (*a*) thus.

Miss Damian, the contralto, will shortly make her appearance on the stage of English opera. Her success in that line during the tour with Madame Albani in America has led her to resolve upon this step. She will not, however, entirely give up her concert work.

A Correspondent of the *Scotsman*, writing under date November 23, says: "A young couple, who passed as husband and wife, arrived last Sunday morning at Monte Carlo, and took up their abode in the district known as the "Bas Moulins." The other day they were found dead in bed. Death had resulted from asphyxia, brought about by inhaling the fumes of a charcoal fire that had been lighted in the room. From the time of their arrival till the night preceding the fatal morning, when their dead bodies were discovered, they had been constant players at the roulette tables in the Casino. That their deaths were not accidents such as too frequently happen when charcoal is used in closed rooms for heating purposes, but were suicides, the result of gambling, has been confirmed by the following note which the unhappy couple left behind them:—'We have enjoyed the present, we have ruined our future at Monte Carlo; we prefer death to shame and misery.' On the seashore at Monaco the dead body of a young Austrian was found. He had evidently committed suicide by placing a loaded revolver to his breast. Near the Monte Carlo cemetry another dead body, which has not as yet been identified, was discovered. This is also supposed to be a tragedy resulting from the gambling tables. The four bodies were taken possession of by the Casino authorities."

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a fragrant Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1 [illegible]

SIR T. MADAVA RAO AND THE CONGRESS.

We have been requested to publish the following:—

Mylapore, Madras, December 18.

From Raja Sir T. Madava Rao, K.C.S.I., to A. O. Hume, Esq., Secretary to the Indian National Congress, Bombay.

Sir,—In the capacity of one who has had long experience in political affairs, and has been a careful student of Indian politics, I beg respectfully to state that I feel strong objection to constituting a standing committee of the House of Commons the supreme authority in Indian matters. My reasons are two:—

1st.—Such a committee would, by no means, be, as it ought to be, sounder in Indian knowledge, experience and judgment, than the authorities that may be appealed from.

2ndly.—Such a committee would be, by no means, equal to or better than the whole House of Commons.

I request you will be good enough to submit this communication to the president and members of the approaching National Congress.—I have, &c.,

T. Madava Rao.

THE CONGRESS DELEGATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You are, I believe, daily inundated with the Congress literature, and your readers would perhaps scarcely have more of it than they can help. But a few scraps I have managed to collect here and there cannot fail to be appreciated. It will be seen how correspondents are vaunting the excellences of the delegates and obtruding their pedigrees upon a world that no more cares to know about them than about the Man in the Moon. I must let the correspondent speak in his own felicitous way.

Mr. ——is a first grade pleader of much criminal practice. Though educated in the German Mission School, when University education was scarcely known in Canara, his attainments, even in some of the branches of science, compare favourably with those of graduates. Mr. —— (another delegate) belongs to a comparatively younger generation, and is the only son of——. He seems to have inherited from his distinguished father those qualities which have made him what he is. He intends going to Europe to study for the bar, and it is hoped he will have a distinguished career. Mr.—— (another) is a first grade pleader of much criminal practice. Mr. —— is a rich landlord of a certain place. Mr. —— is a B.A., B.L., with extensive practice at the local bar. He is the only son of ——, who was a popular and influential vakeel, and is still known to his numerous friends as a good Sanskrit scholar. The same gentleman is possessed of a large estate left by his adoptive father." This, however, does not exhaust the list, but represents fairly the class of persons who have been elected delegates to the forthcoming Congress. The correspondent concludes with an expression of approval that "the choice was, no doubt, well made." I don't quite see what a person being a pleader of first or any other grade, or his inheriting property from his adoptive father, or the latter being known to his friends for his scholarship, has got to do with the Congress. Nor is it clear how one's attainments in science or another's intention to go to Europe or Kamschatka for that matter can have any earthly connection with the movement.

But such and like him are the credentials of the delegates who will be coming to this city in the course of the next week to deliberate on the weighty questions awaiting solution at their hands.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1889. SCRUTATOR.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the meeting of Trustees on Tuesday last:—

Letter from Mr. J. McConnochie, dated 22nd November, reporting that he has accepted at £1,400 the tender of Mr. J. Samuel White, of East Cowes, for a steam launch required for the Port Officers' department, to be delivered in Cowes harbour, in five months from receipt of the order.

Letter from Messrs. Sabhapathy Moodeliar and Co., dated 10th December, requesting that their cheques be accepted in payment of Port Trust charges.

Note.—It is proposed to add their names to the list of approved cheque-drawers.

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, dated 21st November, asking to be allowed to berth all their steamers at the east wall of the Prince's Dock.

Read report by the Dock Superintendent, stating that Messrs. Shepherd and Co. had seven passenger steamers, which at present are berthed at Mody Bunder, and five cargo steamers, which load and discharge in the stream. He recommends that the cargo steamers only should be allowed to be berthed at the Prince's Dock sea-wall; and states that there is sufficient space there for two vessels at one time, if worked on the conditions already laid down in the case of the Hindoo in Trustees' resolution, No 5420 of 19th November 1889. In the event of the Trustees agreeing to this, he proposes to allow the Hindoo to occupy one of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s berths at the sea-wall, Victoria Dock, when not required by that company.

Resolution.—The five cargo steamers referred in the Dock Superintendent's No. 6951, dated 30th ultimo, may be allowed to use berths on the harbour side of the Prince's Dock, as proposed by the Dock Superintendent; the s. s. Kaveri and Poonani to give up their berths at the Victoria Dock, the conditions to be as entered into with regard to those vessels; but one month's notice to vacate is allowed instead of one week's, the arrangement to come into operation as soon as the Bombay Steam Navigation Company shall have agreed to the conditions, and it shall have been settled for the Hindoo to vacate her berth at the Prince's Dock. It is understood that all the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers then running will go into the wet-docks during the S. W. monsoon.

Memo. from the Engineer, No. 2775, dated 14th December, forwarding sections taken in Prince's Dock and Victoria Dock channels between the 6th and 9th instant, and stating that the highest level in Prince's Dock channel is 59·32 to 25 feet off the frontage, and from 200 feet off the frontage the level is all below 57·00; and in Victoria Dock channel the highest level is 59·50 on the portion still to be dredged from 1,150 feet to 1,400 feet off the frontage.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Dec. 1889.	For week ending 13th Dec. 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	24
„ „ out of „	22	16
„ transported	15	12
„ attended to	1	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 13th Dec. 1889.	For week ending 13th Dec. 1888.
Vessels entered	8	6
„ left	8	5
„ remaining in dock	6	8

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	8	5
„ left	6	4
„ remaining in dock	10	5

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

The acting Governor of the Government Workhouse Bombay, begs to acknowledge with many thanks the following contribution received yesterday:—

	Rs.
Mr. H. A. Hormarjee	10
Sir Thomas Thompson	10

A NEW USE FOR OLD BONES.

The highly interesting question, says the *New York Herald*—highly interesting at least to possibly prejudiced paupers—was before the Paddington Board of Guardians, as to whether the bodies of workhouse inmates should be given to the doctors for dissection after death. It was variously debated on grounds of sentiment as opposed to the necessities of science, but the latter carried the day, there being only three votes to the negative side of the debate, which was for approving the provisions of the Anatomical Act. Another and even more interesting debate is anticipated when the paupers hear the news.

A pauper old of Paddington,
When all the world was sleeping,
Was round, his narrow bed upon,
Quite copiously weeping.
"Why lachrymate?" the Watchman said.
The pauper looked up tearful;
And then, while sitting up in bed,
Revealed his tortures fearful.
"It's 'bout the meetin' 'eld to-day.
The guarjins 'as decided
That wen we porpers pass away
We've got to be diwided.
An' wot I want to know is this:
If people 'as reflected,
Wot chance 'as WE of futur' bliss
Wot can't be resurrected?
"Oo's goin' to know the bones," says I,
"Will each one git a label
As any friend could know it by,
Wen it comes orf the table?
'Oo'l know my 'ed from Ginger Brown's,
'Oo'l know my feet from Boffin's,
Wen all our legs an' feet an' crowns
Is mixed up in the coffins?
You'll pardon me; I 'ad to weep.
I dreamt I met my wife, sir.
'Er temper was a little steep
Wen she was in this life, sir.
But wen I walked the land o' spooks
She wouldn't recognise me;
Or else she did, an' each my looks,
She reely did despise me.
I 'ad the queerest pair o' legs
As ever you did see sir;
My fingers must 'a been the dregs—
The wust you ever see, sir.
My left arm was an inch too long—
It didn't seem quite right, sir;
My spine was altogether wrong,
An' fitted me too tight, sir.
An' wen I seen my pair of eyes,
I reely didn't wonder;
For one was blue an' small in size,
An' t'other black as thunder.
She never grinned, but give me sigh,
The wife wot I had married;
At which my 'art—I 'ope 'twas mine—
It jist completely buried."

THE WEATHER.

Bombay, Dec. 20.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage, expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure: 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind: Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade: 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation [illegible]
Delhi	30·068	—·112	—·093	W S W	4	52·7	80·6	50·6	+3·6	54	...	...	...	[illegible]
Agra	29·979	—·085	—·089	S W	5	53·8	80·6	48·0	+2·5	58	...	...	...	—0·12
Allahabad	30·053	—·089	—·097	W N W	6	55·6	79·0	48·6	+2·5	59	...	...	0·01	[illegible]
Jhansi	30·074	—·089	—·055	N N W	3	62·7	83·4	53·4	+4·9	62	...	...	...	[illegible]
Jacobabad	30·061	—·150	—·089	Calm	1	49·1	81·4	46·1	+3·8	55	[illegible]	...	...	[illegible]
Karachi	30·089	—·094	—·050	E N E	6	58·0	86·6	56·0	+1·6	63	[illegible]	...	0·08	[illegible]
Ajmere	30·174	—·067	—·053	Calm	1	45·7	82·2	43·8	+2·2	73	...	...	...	—0·11
Deesa	30·072	—·100	—·048	E N E	6	61·7	92·2	49·9	—0·5	35	...	...	...	[illegible]
Rajkot	30·068	—·080	—·033	Calm	4	59·5	86·4	50·0	—1·2	43	...	...	...	[illegible]
Neemuch	30·132	—·088	—·024	Calm	1	61·1	83·2	50·4	+3·3	63	...	...	...	—0·14
Indore	30·146	—·074	—·001	Calm	1	57·3	83·1	46·2	—0·2	59	...	...	...	[illegible]
Saugor	30·169	+·007	+·009	S S W	2	61·2	80·2	51·9	+3·2	46	...	...	...	[illegible]
Jubbulpore	30·158	—·067	—·035	E S E	1	50·0	79·4	42·4	—0·2	74	...	...	...	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	30·123	—·084	—·057	E	2	52·9	82·6	49·3	+1·2	74	...	...	...	[illegible]
Khandva	30·121	—·083	—·021	Calm	1	53·8	84·2	47·0	+0·1	55	...	...	...	[illegible]
Raipur	30·067	—·068	—·060	Calm	4	60·7	82·5	52·3	+0·9	69	[illegible]	...	0·01	[illegible]
Nagpur	30·092	—·071	—·043	N	4	61·6	83·2	55·8	+4·8	56	...	...	...	[illegible]
Amraoti	30·070	—·090	—·048	E N E	4	68·1	85·6	57·8	+4·4	[illegible]	...	...	...	[illegible]
Akola	30·101	—·084	—·042	Calm	3	58·4	85·5	47·2	—0·5	54	...	...	...	[illegible]
Surat	30·063	—·071	—·009	N	M	59·4	90·5	53·2	—3·3	71	1	...	...	[illegible]
Malegaon	30·126	—·079	—·020	W S W	3	58·4	85·4	47·0	—1·3	50	...	...	...	[illegible]
Bombay	30·018	—·052	—·028	E	11	70·5	87·2	68·1	—0·9	67	...	...	...	[illegible]
Poona	30·147	—·059	+·002	Calm	6	58·6	84·7	47·4	—6·0	53	...	...	...	[illegible]
Sholapur	30·127	—·025	+·005	E N E	6	59·6	89·7	50·1	—5·4	43	...	...	...	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	30·017	—·024	+·011	E	4	76·8	90·9	62·4	—4·8	28	...	...	...	[illegible]
Belgaum	30·047	—·021	·007	E N E	7	67·0	83·2	56·0	—3·1	71	1	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa	30·041	+·050	...	E	3	75·0	83·0	74·0	...	95	...	...	[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·988	—·011	—·024	N E	2	71·1	83·2	68·5	+1·9	84	...	...	...	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·966	—·031	—·037	Calm	1	78·4	88·3	74·4	+4·1	82	4	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	29·950	—·030	—·045	E S E	3	76·5	86·7	73·1	...	90	7	1·29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	29·970	—·038	—·008	E N E	M	80·0	86·2	72·7	+0·2	78	...	0·56	7·81	[illegible]
Bangalore	30·058	—·040	—·030	N E	3	65·5	74·0	62·0	+3·6	88	4	0·14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secunderabad	30·108	—·047	—·036	Calm	3	57·6	85·2	52·6	—3·5	67	1	...	[illegible]	—1·71
Masulipatam	30·030	—·052	—·032	N N W	3	67·8	83·1	62·6	—2·8	87	4	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	30·103	+·008	+·005	N	4	63·5	88·5	57·9	+2·7	97	...	...	[illegible]	—1·64
Cuddapah	30·057	—·028	...	N N E	...	69·8	78·1	63·0	...	77	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	30·009	—·039	—·043	N	8	74·3	77·3	69·7	—0·7	89	1	1·29	12·67	[illegible]
Coimbatore	30·016	...	—·036	N	4	71·0	82·8	68·3	+2·0	90	9	0·08	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	30·001	—·034	—·031	N N E	5	74·8	80·5	72·3	+3·4	88	7	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	29·969	—·083	—·041	N E	5	77·9	79·5	73·3	+1·6	77	8	0·80	14·85	—12·01
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column Wind rate per hour, L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

a Fine clear weather. *b* Fine weather with passing clouds. *c* Dark gloomy weather. *d* Thunder and lightning at distance. *e* Thunder-storm. *f* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds.

Summary.—Pressure has decreased generally all over the country. The fall has been rapid in Sind, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and also locally at Malegaon, Surat and Negapatam; brisk at Bombay, Poona, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, and moderate elsewhere. Pressure appears to be very high to-day in Rajputana and low along the West Coast from Karwar southwards. Barometric differences between coast and inland stations are greater than usual to the southwards of latitude 19°. Pressure is below the average generally in all districts, the deficiency being somewhat considerable in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Sind. The wind currents remain much the same as yesterday over the greater part of the country, except in the Madras Presidency, where they are now northerly and north-easterly. The wind force during the past 24 hours has been light to moderate, but this morning's observations indicate a probable increase at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad. The maximum temperature continues to be above the normal mean in most districts except in the south of the peninsula, Mysore, and on the West Coast from Karwar to Cochin. The highest maximum readings were registered at Deesa (92°) and Surat and Ratnagiri (91°). The night temperature is cooler than usual in the Bombay Presidency and at the more northerly stations in the Madras Presidency, but is hotter at other stations. Humidity has a general tendency to increase except in the extreme south, but skies are less cloudy than they have been for the last three or four days. As anticipated yesterday, rain has fallen in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast, the principal falls being 1·29" at Madras, 1·29" at Calicut, nearly ⅗ths of an inch at Negapatam and ½ an inch at Cochin. There have also been light showers at Cuddapah, Bangalore and Coimbatore. Weather conditions in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and on the Malabar Coast are favourable for light showers, but are generally more settled than yesterday.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Fourth Sunday in Advent, December 22.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Missa Coelestis—Hymns 47, 310 and 320.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay—Hymns—49, 362, and 51. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Wesley in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE. (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH).
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns—53, 47, and 317.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns—263, 48 and 28.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor Relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
Colaba, Causeway, (Tent.)
11 a.m and 6 p.m.—Rev. W. D. Frater.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, Victoria Gardens.
9 a.m.—Rev. W. D. Frater.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Cordial invitation to all.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 8, and 293.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 208, 367 and 299.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon, by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Alms for Choir Expenses.

St. Mary's Church, Parel.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Rev. C. E. Gardner will take the services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns—53, 48 and 219.
Christmas Day.
11 a.m.—Morning Services and Holy Communion—Hymns—59, 60 and 62.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.—Hymns 13, 69, 128, and 266.

SAINT JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
Festival of St. Thomas.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong with Address to Communicants.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins, and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 48, 47 and 46.
5 p.m.—Children's Service—Hymns 8, 71, and 11. Offertory for "Children's Gift."
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Special Sermon—Hymns 53, 50 and 203—Litany 463.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Divine Service will be held at Bandora to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., in Bandora House.
All are cordially invited to attend.
Sabbath School at 7-30 a.m.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Ebro, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, Officers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Charon Wattava, at 11 a.m. on Sunday next.

It is stated that a seam of salt, 65 feet in thickness, has been found near Middlesborough at a depth of 1,680 feet.

Mysterious indeed are the ways of American journalism. The *New York World* has sent Miss Nelly Bly, a member of its staff, on a journey round the world, which she is to accomplish, if possible, in seventy-seven days, thus beating the record of M. Jules Verne's hero by three days. Miss Bly arrived in London on the 21st, went to Calais on the 22nd, spent an hour or two at Amiens with M. Jules Verne (who thinks that seventy-nine days will be needed for the journey), and has now left Brindisi for Shanghai, whence she will steam to San Francisco. The lady travels alone, knows no tongue but her own, and, most wonderful of all, has taken with her only one portmanteau and only the dress she is wearing. The object of tearing through space in this manner is not very obvious. A post-card would have done the journey more quickly, and almost as intelligently.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, [illegible] Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 17.
Foss, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on sick leave, from Deesa.

December 20.
Thompson, Surgeon, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—December 20.
Walker, Vety-Surgn, Bengal A. V. D., on duty, to Barrackpore.
Thompson, Surgn Bo. Medical Staff, on duty, to [illegible].
Barnet, Capt, Bengal, RE, on leave, to [illegible].
Aldridge, 2nd Liteu, Bengal, RA, on duty, to [illegible].
Meer. Howorth, 2nd Lieut, Bo, on duty, to [illegible].

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 21st December, 1889.

1. The following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously at the last monthly meeting of the Regimental Committee. "A resolution of regret was passed on the demise of the late Captain E. R. Freeborn, one of the oldest and most efficient member of the Corps."

2. The Battalion will parade this evening at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N C officers detailed for that purpose.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars this evening as follows:—
Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—One double car leaves Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.
St. Peter's School—One single car leaves F and O Dockyard at 4 p.m.

3. The Coorla Range will be opened for practice etc., from the 23rd to 28th instant (inclusive), but no Instructors will be present during that period.

4. Signalling Classes during the fortnight commencing from Monday 23rd December will attend as follows:—1st and 2nd class, Monday afternoons at 5 o'clock, and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock. 3rd class, Tuesday and Saturday mornings at 7 o'clock.

5. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant Vol. P. D'Mello "D" Co. leave of absence from this date to 21st March 1890.

Bombay Light Horse.

6. The squadron will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face this morning at 7 a.m. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 21st December, 1889.

1. The Signalling Class will meet on the Esplanade, opposite the University Clock Tower, this morning at 7.

2. To-day the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12·5" R. M. L. guns. Dress, uniform and helmets without ball badge, or chin chain.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

(From James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.
2373 Eden Hall (s), Jones.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES.
2318 Persia (s), Hutchinson.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1703 Mameluke (s), Gill.

FOR LONDON.
1944 Canton (s), Angus.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
2449 Imperatrix (s), Egger.
1384 Thisbe (s), Mahorcich.

FOR ANTWERP.
2217 Iran (s), Dalargy.
1885 Lycia (s), Fletcher.

FOR HAVRE.
1361 Knight Errant (s), Mathews.

FOR HULL.
2131 Durham (s), Mathias.
1361 Ebro (s).

FOR DUNKIRK.
1739 Arbib Brothers (s), Wiseman.

FOR GENOA.
1603 Twickenham (s), Cox.

FOR CHINA.
1697 Bokhara (s), Case.
2134 Clyde (s), Parfitt.
1515 Kashgar (s), Gadd.
1571 Lombardy (s), Langborne.
1884 Malwa (s), Browne.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1571 Thibet (s), Preston.

FOR RANGOON.
880 C. Wattana, Patterson.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.
1581 Glenochil (s), Hay.

FOR ADEN.
1589 Siam (s), Weighell (under repairs).

FOR KARACHI.
1394 Aspatria (s), Veale.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.
H. M. S. [illegible]
I. M. S. [illegible]
I. M. S. Malabar, [illegible]
H. M. S. [illegible]
I. M. [illegible]
A. (Torpedo Boat), [illegible]
B. (Torpedo Boat), [illegible]
C. (Torpedo Boat), [illegible]
D. (Torpedo Boat), [illegible]
E. (Torpedo Boat), [illegible]
F. (Torpedo Boat), [illegible]
* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.
Dec. 6 [illegible], 1674 tons, from [illegible], Left Penang, Dec. 17.
7 [illegible], 1482 tons, from [illegible], P. and O. Left Penang, Dec. 18.
9 [illegible], 1716 tons, from Liverpool.
1 [illegible], 2142 tons, from [illegible].
1 [illegible], 1961 tons, from London via Kurrachee.
15 [illegible], 1991 tons, from [illegible].
15 [illegible]
16 [illegible]
18 [illegible]

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[illegible] MEADOWS.—SEETA.
[illegible]—A PROVIDENCE HOUSE.—A [illegible]
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[illegible]—A COUNTESS OF PERFECTION.
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[illegible]—OFF THE SKELLIGS.
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[illegible]—THE PILLAR HOUSE.
[illegible]—A FAIR EMIGRANT.
[illegible]—FREDERICK, Crown Prince and [illegible]
TAYLOR, COLONEL MEADOWS.—TARA, a Mahratta [illegible]
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Aspatria, 1,894 tons, Captain George Veale, sailed yesterday for Karachee in ballast.

THE Coasting s s Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, will sail to-day for Cutch Mandvi &c, with a general cargo and 300 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday for coast ports, Rangoon &c., with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Asia, Captain A G Windebank, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Calcutta *via* Coast Ports with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers on board.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 3,183 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr V Rigby, Mr J W Hooper, Captain Randolph, Lieut S H Powell, R E, Mr R Tisnes, Mon. A Lacoon, Mr H Assafe, Mr Abdoolabin Zulin, Mr Amed, two native ladies, Mr H E Mafmany and Son, Mr Abdool Azir Zulim, Mr Abdoola, Mr R G and Master Kees, 112 deck passengers, 67 cases of opium and 131 horses.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Clyde, 2,198 tons, Captain J L Parfit, sailed yesterday for China, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Melbourne,—Mr J A G Macdonald. For Sydney,—Mr and Mrs C M Fox, Mr and Mr Wyer, 3 children and infant, Mr J H Bathgate, Mr Chas Rowden, Mr Julius Gobe, Mr James Cavanagh and Mr and Mrs H W Barnett. For Hongkong—Mr Sataeo, Mr E A Esgra, Mr C Roos, and Mr E M Hyeen. For Shanghai—Mr S, Somelth. For Colombo,—Mr. H E Ecles, Mr. Wright, Mr W Withney, Mr Tawler, Captain H H Barnett, Mr F W Mortimer, Mr A W Forbes, Mr. and Mrs Noor Mahamed Cassum, Mr B P Rooke, and Mr W J Leaky and Son.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ebro	1591	Elliott	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ H. Bolckow.	639	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
„ King Arthur	1047	Raffin	D	B and P S N Co.
„ Twickenham	1603	Cox	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Arbib Brothers	1738	Wiseman	O	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Eden Hall	2173	Jones	1	E Bates & Co.
„ Persia	2317	Hutchinson,	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Kashgar	1555	Brown	6	P & O Co.
„ Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A H L S N Co.
„ Thisbe	1811	Mahorsich	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Arabia	674	Tice	10	B I S N Co.
„ Lycia	2033	Fletcher	12	K Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
20	Purulia (s)	Houstoun	Persian Gulf.
	Asia (s)	Windebank.	Calcutta, Nov 27.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
20	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa.
	Clyde (s)	Parfitt	China, &c.
	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	Aden.
	Aspatria (s)	Veale	Karachi.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :
Steamer Kashgar, for China, &c.
„ Mameluke, for Marseilles.

The steamer Hindoo, Capt. Baker cleared yesterday for Cutch Mandvi, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Dec.
16 Ship Formosa....Oh loff......Algoa Bay, Oct. 12.
DEPARTURE.
Dec. 16.—Steamer Aska.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Carthage s—2 cases ham, Bull Bevan and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Lycia s—50 hogsheads all, A Jewanjee.
Persia s—75 cases whisky, D Cowasjee ; 50 hogsheads all, Wm Bell and Co ; 5 hogsheads all and stout, M Russe and Co.
Roumania s—10 cases whiskey, Morenas and Co.
Armenia s—1 quarter cask gingerwine, M Russee and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Bokhara s—2 cases medicine, J Visram and Co.
Clyde s—21 cases ham and bacon, Maneckji Bhicajee ; 8 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co ; 4 cases beer, Wm Bell and Co.
Ganges,—1 hogshead brandy, M Russee and Co.
Maple Branch s—7 cases medicine, J Visram and Co ; 3 bales printing paper, J Bezonji Karani ; 25 cases vinegar, D Burjorjee ; 4 cases soap, R Roosuljee.
Kangra s—11 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally ; 10 cases vinegar, Jamsetji Nowrojee ; 101 packages candles, N Chandabhoy.
Wardha s—3 casks rum, D Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Singapore s—2 cases printed books, E Heptoola ; 2 cases glass pearls, A H Nuzmoodin.

FROM ANTWERP.
Kangra s—60 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally.
Lycia s—15 packages printing paper, S A S Dawsod.

FROM BREMEN.
Clyde s—250 cases beer, D Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.
Clyde s—850 cases brandy, D Cowasjee ; 200 cases brandy, B and A Hormarjee.
Thames s—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—2 cases note paper and 5 cases slate pencils, E S Colabawalla ; 19 bales printing paper, 32 bales brown paper, and 7 bales fancy paper, C Lookmaoji ; 18 bales printing paper, The Austro Indian Agency ; 1 case watches, Favre Leuba and Co ; 30 bales colored paper, Volkart Brothers ; 26 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally.
Thisbe s—25 cases pot papers, H Jevabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Persia s—50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales twine, Ralli Brothers ; 4 bales goat hair, S Moloobhoy and Co ; 45 bales wool, Soonderdass Dossa ; 45 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 210 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
Eden Hall s—4000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 32 bales wool, Cooverjee Vussonjee ; 4 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 450 cwts cottonseed, Kolasker Palezar and Co ; 60 bales wool, M H Kozaranee ; 4000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 30 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas ; 156 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee ; 21 bales wool, Mottee Jaita ; 350 cwts gunny rags, Pragji Hewji ; 3000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, K Luckmidas and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 255 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Modeliar and Co ; 53 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal ; 8 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.
Canton s—4,000 cwts crushed bones, Croft Wells and Co ; 3 bales skin, D Cowasjee Patel ; 5,637, cwts bone meal, R Caderbhoy ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 9 bales hides, H Jamall ; 9 bales hides, M Lallji ; 175½ cwts crushed bones, Robertson Bros and Co ; 501 cwts myrabollams J Essa ; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, K Hunsraj ; 200 cwts gum Tejpal Khetsee ; 15 cwts fishmaws H Dattoo ; 22 cwts Benjamin T Malsee ; 40 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, 1,400 nutmegs 4 cwts peacock feathers, and 5 cases peacock feathers, B Sajun ; 5 cases Indian curiosities and 7 cases brassware, A Byramjee ; 122 cwts cloves D Ramjee ; 530 cwts horns, B Alloo ; 24 cwts kuttlefish, G Hassum ; 900 cwts myrabollams, J Essa ; 9 bales skin, M J Joomabhoy and Co.
Mirzapore s—1½ cwts ivory, A C Abdoolramon ; 9½ cwts ivory, A Abdoola ; 3½ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy ; 17 cwts ivory, W and A Graham and Co ; 7½ cwts ivory, Ebram Passianee and Co ; 12½ cwts ivory, A Lillany.

FOR HULL.
Ebro s—3,824 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co 6,220 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Ebro s—55 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 55 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 55 bales cotton Durst and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Kt Errant s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 840 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Arbilb Brothers s—2,001 cwts linseed, killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Persia s—600 cwts tulseed. J Fachiri ; 928½ cwts gingelly seed, Tod Durant and Co ; 1,050 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Lycia s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton Durst, and Co ; 4,500 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.
Iran s—8,004 cwts rapeseed and 16,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 200 cwts wheat and 999 cwts tulseed, Ralli Brothers.
Canton s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Twickenham s—50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 3,000 cwts tulseed John L Kersten ; 50 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Thisbe s—40 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Imperatrix s—165 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co

FOR GHENT
Ebro s—100 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Thisbe s—100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Clyde s—10 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 5 chests opium, N J Sassoon ; 16 chests opium M H Esoo Ellias.
Kashgar s—700 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 704 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 475 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 270 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

BAR Silver recovered 1-16d. of the late decline yesterday, being quoted in London at 43 15-16d. per oz. both by Reuter and through private channels. Rupee Securities remained at Wednesday's quotation of £68¾ for Fours, and £71⅛ for 4½ per cents. Consols were ⅛ lower at 97⅜. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 107½. A lakh of extra Council Bills on Bombay and the same amount on Calcutta were allotted yesterday at 1s. 4⅞d., which is 1-32d. more than was obtained at the regular sales on the previous day. It is announced that the New Oriental Bank pays a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. In Paris French Rentes were ⅛ higher at 87⅞ *ex-coupon* ; Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·21½.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending on Wednesday make the Bank's Reserve 38 per cent. of the Liabilities, which is a falling-off of one per cent. compared with the previous statement. The Bank rate remained at 5 per cent., and the Market rates of discount were still as reduced last Friday. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £150,000 in Silver and £60,000 in Gold, for Bombay.

The Wheat market, which was dull on Wednesday, though an advance of ½d. per cental on No. 1 spot Soft White in Liverpool was reported by Reuter, had become firm yesterday, at a further rise of 1d. in No. 1 spot Soft White, White Delhi on the spot being called ½d. per cental dearer, and Soft Red unchanged. Linseed was dull, but unaltered in value both on the spot and to arrive. In Rapeseed there had been no movement.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet all round last evening at a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid-American, "Fully Good and Good" Dhollera, and "Good" Khandesh, other spot prices being unaltered ; as also were American Arrivals in all positions. The total Sales were again only 8,000 bales, including 700 Surats. The day's Imports were 25,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet at previous rates.

In New York, the spot price remained at 10⅛ cents ; but March Futures were two points down, at 10·14 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 29,000 bales, making the total figures for the present season, so far, compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Wednesday's Receipts.	29,000	36,000	28,000
Five days' do.	212,000	214,000	167,000
Since 1st September	3,802,000	3,332,000	3,745,000

Demand on our local Cotton market has been almost absent to-day, a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Bengals at Rs. 178, and Dhulia, at Rs. 196, being all the business in new Cotton reported, about the same quantity of old stuff, consisting of Dharwar at Rs. 200, and Veerumgaum at Rs. 181½ per candy, having also changed hands. The market closed with a quiet feeling, but without quotable change in rates.

WHEAT has been taken to a small extent in a quiet market ; but we make no alteration in the price, of any description.

SEEDS are steady at previous quotations, but still on but small enquiry, and only a moderate business has transpired to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,260	bales.
Wheat	23,214	cwt.
Linseed	3,712	„
Rapeseed	2,314	„
Gingelly	11,025	„
Ground Nuts	899	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Idaho (s) has been fixed for Antwerp, for January loading, and has engaged part of her cargo in Seeds at 19s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done to-day for prompt shipment to Hull at 19s. 9d. for Wheat; and in Seeds, for January shipment to Genoa, at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been very steady, and closed at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's final quotations. A fair amount of Merchants' Paper came out early in the day, at 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits for this month and for January delivery ; and Bank Telegraphic has been done for transfer after the 15th proximo, at 1s. 4⅞d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅞d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 3-32d.	„
Francs do.	1·80	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, but the cash rate for Fours, which opened at 98⅛, advanced 1-16 per cent. in face of the Calcutta quotation of 98⅜, and closed, at 98 5-16, quotations for the next two accounts remaining at 98⅛ and 98 1-16, respectively.

SHARES.—There has been some further decline in Cotton Mill Shares to-day, the feeling in this market continuing to favour buyers, and Connaught, Howard and Bullough, James Greaves, Jubilee, National, and Star of India, are all lower at our quotations. Presidency, as an exception, have advanced Rs. 5 per share. Bombay and New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 lower. Prince of Wales Fire are Rs. 50 higher ; and Indian Fire have advanced Rs. 30 per share. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 925.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, DEC. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the outward English mails of the 13th December, left here for Bombay at midnight on Thursday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, DEC. 20.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. s.s. Elektra, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4⅛d.
The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9⅛
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	87⅞ ex-cn.
4 per cent. Rupee paper	68¾
4½ per cent. „	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	43 15-16d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £ 19,000,000, decrease, £ 600,000 ; public deposits £ 5,400,000, increase, £ 1,100,000 ; other deposits £ 24,100,000, decrease, £1,900,000 ; other securities, £ 20,300,000, decrease, £ 100,000 ; notes and gold, £11,200,000, decrease, £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 38 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 20.—The barometer has fallen everywhere. The change is brisk to rapid generally, but slow over the south of the Peninsula. The cyclonic storm has disappeared, and readings are now highest in Central India, and lowest in the Andaman Sea, the winds becoming north-westerly again on the east of the Peninsula. There is no other change of importance in general wind directions. Temperature, on the whole, has fallen, but the mean temperature is considerably above the average, except in Burma and Bombay. The weather is very fine, except in Lower Burma and the extreme south of the Peninsula, where the sky is cloudy, and general rain has fallen. The principal amounts reported to-day are :—Madras two and half inches, Salem, Wellington, and Calicut one inch; and Negapatam three-quarters of an inch. Rain appears likely to cease in the Carnatic, as there is a general fall. Through the local showers possibly the pressure will be low and unsteady along the Travancore Coast, and weather probably rough and unsettled off the West Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Teheran route still interrupted west of Kertch.
Line Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.
Cable Trinidad Demerara interrupted. Telegrams for British Guiana will be forwarded by special boats.
Direct route Madras-Paumben to Ceylon interrupted. Messages are being diverted by best available route.
The Turkish administration notifies that an improved service by the Turkish route to London has been obtained by the establishment of direct communication between London and Rome ; the latter being also in direct communication with Constantinople.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	...	...	...	...	...
Suez	20	6	36	1	48

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 20th Dec. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	19	...	6
„ Kurrachee	...	19	...	3
„ Madras	...	38	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

HART—December 9, at Quetta, of pneumonia, Terence Crilton, the beloved youngest son of Mr and Mrs W Hart, aged 2 years and 3 months.
MAY—December 16, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, Annie Laura (Bunchie), the dearly loved youngest child of Colonel and Mrs May, of rheumatic fever and meningitis, aged 7 years and 4 months.
WARMINGTON—December 16, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, Louisa Catherine, wife of Henry Wilson Warmington, aged 37.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1889.

THE centenary of the French Revolution has been celebrated in many ways this year, and not the least useful reminder of it has been furnished in a reprint in handy form of those "Travels in France" by Arthur Young in which that wise and honest traveller, as Mr. John Morley calls him, told the English people at the end of the last century more than enough to account for the great upheaval of the earlier processes of which he was the intelligent and discerning witness. To English readers Young has long been best known through one or two strikingly picturesque phrases which Mill was the first to quote, and which subsequent writers on political economy have eagerly used. "The magic of property turns sand to gold" is one, and it is easy to understand why the advocates of peasant proprietorship have so often pressed it into their service. Another is, "Give a man the secure possession of a bleak rock and he will turn it into a garden ; give him a nine years' lease of a garden, and he will convert it into a desert." Phrases such as this will live, for they serve a purpose, and must influence policy. But it is by them alone almost that the shrewd Suffolk squire who coined them has been known to the past three generations of English readers. In France he has been better remembered, and with reason. No one more industriously investigated the condition of the country at the eve of the Revolution than he, and no one who looked around him without passion or prejudice has more severely censured the great landowners than he has done. The Minister of Public Instruction has long looked with favour upon a writer who has presented the conservators of the principles of 1789 with the eminently useful phrase, "whenever you stumble upon a grand seigneur, even one that is worth millions, you are sure to find his property a desert ;" and copious citations from Young appear in the elementary histories of France which are sanctioned by the Department for use in schools. And yet an excellent good sense pervades all that he writes. His deep conviction of the mismanagement and recklessness of the *Ancien Regime* did not carry him to the side of the violent men who took its place. Wordsworth, finding it "very bliss" to be alive in those days, was in France at the same time with Arthur Young, was smitten with the revolutionary fever, and was only saved from sharing the fate of the Girondins, with many of whom he associated, by a wise and timely stoppage of supplies from home. Young, whose friends were aristocrats, notwithstanding his denunciation of the aristocracy, only wore the tricolour on compulsion, and speaks with very little enthusiasm of the popular party. Here, at all events, was a man who was not likely to borrow delusions from either side, and it is not to be wondered at that Carlyle and M. Taine, and all the writers who have endeavoured to trace out the causes of the mighty events of a hundred years ago, have drawn freely and trustingly upon the journals of the old Suffolk squire.

Young's first visit to France was in 1787, when he went as far as the Pyrenees, there to be the guest of an excellent landlord and estimable nobleman, the Duc de Liancourt. To a generation which can pass from London to India in sixteen days it will seem amusing to read of Young's brother imploring him, for the sake of his wife and children, not to set out on an adventure from which he was almost sure not to return. Yet, though it had no perils, it had many discomforts. Young's accounts of the ordeals of life in French provincial inns are sometimes ludicrously distressing. Yet even from these experiences he derives, as he always does on the least provocation, political inferences. It all means an absence of circulation through the country. "What," he asks, "can be the circulating connection between such masses of people and other towns and countries that can be held together and supported by such inns ?" Such circumstances, he held, were political data. Yet there were lights as well as shadows in the picture. References abound to the magnificence of the roads in France, though the notion prevails that the fine broad *chaussées*, with their stiff and stately avenues of poplars, were all the work of the First Empire. It should be said, however, that there is little else in the work of the administration that arouses Young's admiration, and that occasionally he complains of the magnificence of the French roads as a waste of labour and material, since, even in the neighbourhood of the large towns there was surprisingly little traffic upon them. The absence of newspapers vexes him greatly. Events of critical importance were happening on all hands, and yet in the leading inns of first-class provincial towns not a newspaper was to be had, nor—as at Dijon, three weeks after the taking of the Bastille—did any one know what was going on in Paris. It was under such provocation that he noted down the daring query, "Would not one newspaper enlighten the people more than a score of priests ?" And yet Young was quite free from the prejudice against Roman priests which went far to constitute the true religion of an Englishman in the eighteenth century. Anticipating Catholic Emancipation by just forty years, he wrote, as he passed through St. Omer, with its seminary for English Catholics :—"St. Omer contains little deserving notice, and if I could direct the legislatures of England and Ireland, should contain still less : why are Catholics to emigrate in order to be ill educated abroad instead of being allowed institutions that would educate them well at home ?" Young was in advance of his generation in this as in other matters. He had evidently drunk deeply of the doctrine of Adam Smith, and was a Free Trader whom Cobden would have gladly acclaimed as a colleague. His broad popular sympathies led him to see alike in the commercial and in the agrarian polity of France gigantic evils. Can a country be likely to thrive, he asks, where the great object is to spare manufactures ? Turgot had asked the same thing twenty years before, and Bastiat was to put the question again with the inimitable force of his wit and irony sixty years later. A Treaty of Commerce had not long before been concluded between England and France. The only place where Young heard a good word for it was Bordeaux, where, it is to be noted, free trade principles are in our own day less held in contempt than in any other part of France. In the North, however, he found a prevailing selfishness amongst the manufacturers, who would gladly see the nation involved in war if only prices could be pushed up thereby. "The advantages reaped by four and twenty millions of consumers," he bitterly complained, "were lighter than a feather compared with the inconveniences sustained by half a million of manufacturers." In another passage Young anticipates one of Mill's best arguments, that namely in which Mill demonstrates the beneficial effect of competition upon the quality of a nation's manufactures. But in France at this time the most elementary teachings of a sound economy had been thrown to the winds. Turgot ten years before had with great difficulty abolished a body of absurd regulations directed against a monopoly in grains. But Turgot's enlightened policy came to an end when he was dismissed, and when Young was in Normandy in the summer of 1789, he found prohibitions enforced against the purchase of more than two bushels of wheat by any single person. A little later on, revolutionary suspicions against monopolists developed literally into frenzy; and it was enough to denounce any well-to-do man as an *accapareur* in order to insure his being hanged at the nearest lamp-post. The shrewd English traveller saw at once that interference with free sale was a certain means of causing the evil which it was intended to prevent. After his return to England he criticised with splendid common sense the fiscal and economic measures of the revolutionary Government. The very measures which the revolutionary leaders were taking for the cheapening of corn were certain to raise its price. There is an almost brutal frankness in the way in which Young proclaimed absolute freedom to be the only course that a Government could take in the circumstances of 1792. "Proclaim a free trade," he says, "and from that moment ordain that an inkstand be crammed instantly into the throat of the first member that pronounces the word corn." Cobden would have welcomed the co-operation of such a man, a farmer to the backbone, and yet thoroughly alive to the advantages which the farmers would gain from freedom of export and of import. Sometimes, perhaps, he did not see quite far enough, as, for example, when in boldly advocating the abolition of tithes he forgot that under a system of free competition, whatever a farmer had previously payed in tithes, would go to the landlord in the form of increased rent. Young, indeed, would scarcely have taken part in that alliance between the squire and the parson which sometimes vexed the soul of Mr. Bright. We see nothing of that alliance in Young's impatience at the wealth of the Abbey of St. Germain, and in his belief that sheep and turnips would be better products of the Church's wealth than a community of fat ecclesiastics.

Young's visit to France in 1787 led to a confirmation of all the alarming anticipations to which Lord Chesterfield had given expression a few years before. Events, it is true, did not turn out quite as he had expected. He looked for civil war, and thought that the army would unite with the nobility in putting down popular discontent. Later on, however, he sees that there is small prospect of the nobility doing anything serious for the protection of their interests. All power of resistance seems to have left them after the abortive flight of the king. One curious instance of this came under his notice while he was a guest of the Duc de Liancourt on an estate near Paris. There the people began to encroach on the duke's property, taking allotments for themselves which they cultivated openly without protest or resistance from the owner of the soil. With all his fairness and openness of mind, and with all his natural leanings towards the landed gentry of France, Young's verdict upon them as trustees of their estates and of the people dependent upon them is severe and distressing. Young provides material for the inimitable passage in M. Taine's *Ancien Regime*, in which he likens Versailles to the small flask of attar of roses which the products of whole fields have been consumed in making. Young speaks scathingly sometimes of the absentee landlords, forgetting sometimes that their presence at Versailles was a duty imposed upon them by the court rather than a pleasure which they sought for themselves. Young, however, concerned himself more with facts than with responsibilities, and the facts were glaring and sometimes scandalous. Privilege and poverty went hand in hand. The fields, he found, were scenes of pitiable management, as the houses were of misery. Riding through France on his old English mare—a farmer looking on things of farmers—he saw how differently France with her splendid climate had fared from his own more favoured land. Sometimes, indeed, the censure which he aims at the French proprietor falls also upon the large landowner in England. A grand seigneur will at any time and in any country explain the reason of improveable land being left waste. There is something unsparing in the condemnation which Young passes upon large landowners who neglect their duty to their estates. *Latifundia perdidere Italiam* is a verdict much older than Young, and in it his estimate of the system of large estates in France is fitly summed up. Wherever one stumbled on one of these estates, even if the owner were worth millions, it was sure to be desert. "Oh, if I was the legislator of France for a day," he writes after a run through the estate of the Prince de Soubise, "I would make such great lords skip again. Judgments of this kind abound in Young's narrative, and if all of them are prompted by humanitarian feeling there are some—those, for example which censure the *metayeur* system—which are capable of revision in our own day. No one who has seen the rich lands of Northern Italy, where the *metageur* system universally prevails, would endorse the sweeping condemnation which Young passed upon it when he saw it under conditions specially unfavourable to the cultivator. We can scarcely avoid wishing, in reading his pages, wherein trenchant criticism alternates with picturesque narrative, that an Arthur Young would arise in our time to give us as true a picture of the agriculture of India as he has given of that of France a hundred years ago. But Young's mare went blind on his second journey, and worse things might happen to his imitator in India before he had gone from Peshawar to Travancore.

THE report of the Committee appointed by Government to examine into the causes of the insanitary condition of the Marine Lines, arising from defective sewerage, came before the Corporation on Thursday, and was sent to the Municipal Commissioner for report. A report on a report is like the review of a review. Mr. Baldwin Latham is now on his way to Bombay to confer with the Municipal Executive as to the best means of dealing with this and other pressing questions arising out of the inherent difficulties of providing for the proper sanitation of a large population crowded together in a very limited area. These difficulties are sufficiently great even in England with a temperate climate and an English population. They are not lessened by the conditions which exist where there is a tropical climate and an alternation of eight months of absolute draught and four months of torrential downpour of the monsoon—to say nothing of an Asiatic population of nearly a million of souls. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner Dr. MacRury does not mince matters in the least ; it affirms that the condition of things is discreditable to the Municipality and dangerous to the public health. This condemnation would be justified if it could be shown that the Municipal authorities were apathetic and refused to take steps to improve what is defective. As a matter of fact a great deal has been done and a good deal more is being done. For one thing the water supply is being doubled at an expenditure of a million and a quarter, and an adequate supply is after all the first requisite where the only sewerage system possible is that which depends on water for the carriage of sewerage to the sea. A great fault was undoubtedly committed when it was decided to proceed piece-meal with construction of the new system of sewers. The main drain was necessarily constructed of a capacity sufficient to carry the sewerage and sullage of the whole city. But as the drainage of only half the city has as yet been put into the large main sewer ; the scour is insufficient, and a considerable amount of deposit and silting up has shown itself near the outfall. Dr. MacRury points reasonably enough to this state of things and infers from the fact that there has been a deposit four feet deep near the outfall, that there must be a certain amount of silting in the rest of the sewers also. The inference is plausible, and we are not prepared to say that some mischief of the kind will not make itself felt severely if the necessary remedy be not applied in time. That remedy is to complete the sewer system and carry out the connections of the whole of the city with the main sewer which will then be sufficiently filled to carry its contents with the necessary velocity to the outfall. A sewer or pipe which is less than half-full is sure to silt up. This has actually happened near the outfall, and it is the true source of some of the worst symptoms which have created so much dissatisfaction and complaint.

THE Government of India being beaten on its own ground in the matter of the Official Secrets Act, for "Official Secrets" have managed to ooze out in spite of the threats offered to the "thief" and "receiver" thereof, are now striking out a new path for themselves, but more in a conciliatory than hostile spirit. We learn that a circular letter has been issued by the Financial Department to all Secretariats [illegible] in the first instance take the permission of the Chief Secretary, as well as of the head of the department to which they belong, before acting as correspondents of a newspaper. No provision, however, so far as we are aware, has been made in the case of the secretaries themselves who contribute to favoured journals on their own authority without leave or licence from any one. The *ruse* is too flimsy even for the intelligence of the average clerk to be taken in by it. The very fact of asking permission would mark him down as the "thief," and in cases where he has grievances against his official superiors to communicate to the press to show his hand would be inconvenient.

IN the Resolution on sanitation which was issued by the Government of India last year, the suggestion was made that a Sanitary Board, consisting of the Sanitary Commissioner, with officers of engineering and district experience, should be formed at the head-quarters of each local administration, for the purpose of promoting and controlling sanitary work in the province. The suggestion seems to have been carried out in Burma, where the Board as at present constituted consists of the Financial Commissioner, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department, and the Engineer to the Rangoon Municipality. The Commissioners of Divisions will be members of the Board in connection with matters belonging to their jurisdiction. The Board has not been sufficiently long at work to enable us to judge of its utility. It has wisely begun its operations by searching for information on the sanitary condition of the province, and a sanitary survey is being arranged for. It will be a costly undertaking, and in the first instance will be confined to some of the larger municipalities, which, not being able to pay Mr. Baldwin Latham [illegible] to come and look at their drains—[illegible] will apparently avail themselves of [illegible] of a sanitary expert put at their disposal by the Board. It seems that the survey that is contemplated will in the case of most of the municipalities cost Rs. 10,000. Half of this expenditure will be borne by Government—a precedent which, we fear, it is too late to persuade the Government of Bombay to follow, though it would be looked upon as not entirely an act of grace if Government were to pay £1,000 out of the £2,000 which Mr. Baldwin Latham's cold weather tour to India will cost the city. However, it might be inconvenient for Bombay to go to Burma for its precedents.

YESTERDAY evening Mr. Crittenton delivered a lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute upon the subject of "The Vicious Elements of Society and how they dispose of them in the United States." Mr. Crittenton is one of the successful Americans who are so frequently found making a tour of India ; and he is evidently devoting all his energies to the propagation of the doctrine of temperance. In his lecture he expatiated at length upon the fearful evils caused by strong drink in his own country, and gave very interesting descriptions of the institutions which have been formed by philanthropic Americans, with a view to stemming the torrent of crime that, he said, was caused by the sale of liquor in the United States ; explaining their system of working, and speaking of the many occasions upon which good had been effected by them.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL, the newly appointed Sheriff of Bombay, assumed charge of the office from Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik yesterday.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce for the election of a Deputy Chairman, as announced last evening, has resulted in the election of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company.

THE 4th Bombay Rifles, which have been encamped at Santa Cruz for some time past, left yesterday morning for Marine Lines, marching from their camp at about 7 a.m., headed by their regimental band and their trumpets and drums, which played alternately.

THE *Madras Mail*, recognizing in the new chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, a former resident of Madras, has the following kindly notice of Mr. Beaufort's election :—"The election of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Deputy Chairman for three years in succession, to be chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay, will be heard of with pleasure by many people in Madras, who have none but agreeable recollections of him when he was a sporting and popular member of the mercantile community of this city. A nephew of the late Viscountess Strangford, son of a late father of the Bengal Civil Service, and grandson of Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., the new chairman was a good all-round man in Madras. He was keen and clever at cricket and badminton (tennis had not then been imported), and he was an ardent pursuer of the wily 'jack ;' but he was also an excellent man of business, and the person who proposed to get to the windward of him in freights or produce, had to rise very early, and was usually made to feel that he had not scored after all. Mr. Beaufort married the daughter of Mr. Justice Innes, M.C.S., the 'Just Judge,' shortly before migrating to Bombay, where he speedily became a member of the firm of Lyons. The Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber for several years in succession, is going home, and Mr. Beaufort will probably succeed him in the Bombay Legislative Council.

THE Goa Government is becoming alive to the necessity of religious toleration, which some years back would have been denounced as treachery, if not an heresy. A Government resolution lately issued dwells upon the greatest importance of having at once a public cemetery for Hindoos and Mahomedans, and with a view to carry it out, a committee has been appointed of the Chief Health Officer, the Administrador of Ilhas, the Vice-chairman of the Municipality, the Baron of Dempo, and Gulam Hussein.

WITH the intention of having an iron bridge to span the river of Cortalim, the Goa Government have appointed the engineers, Assa and Lobato, to furnish an estimate of its cost. Its utility to connect Cortalim and the adjacent districts with the railway by a public road, is incontestable, but whether the public treasury will be able at present to bear the cost of the undertaking, is a doubtful point.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN IRWIN WILLES Bengal Staff Corps, died at his residence, 51 Clanricarde Gardens, on Nov. 27, after a long illness He entered the army in 1843, obtained his commission as lieutenant in May 1848, captain in July 1857, major in February 1863, colonel in February 1869, and major-general in September 1885. General Willes served under Sir Charles Napier against the hill tribes in Sind in 1845, and also took part in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, for which he received the medal. For his services with the Bootan expedition in 1865 he received the medal, and was mentioned in despatches.

MR. AMIR ALI will take his seat as Judge of the Calcutta High Court after the Christmas holidays, having been appointed provisionally pending the receipt of letters-patent from England.

A CALCUTTA native paper says :—"No one need despair of the future of India. The noble example set by two Cashmere Brahmins in betaking themselves to tanning leather, deserves to be commemorated in a fitting manner."

A REMARKABLE marriage took place the other day at the Parish Church of Eaton Bray, a village near Dunstable. The bridegroom was a labourer named Joseph Room, aged fifty years, a widower, and the bride was Maria Doger, aged eighty-six years, who had been a widow for thirty-six years. The Rev. J. H. Doe, the vicar, officiated, in the presence of a large assembly of villagers. The man had taken his wife out of the Leighton Buzzard Workhouse.

Truth hears that the Cesarewitch is not disposed to marry Princess Helen of Montenegro, the bride selected for him by his father, who has now recommended him to pay his addresses to the Duchess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the half-sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and of the Grand Duchess Vladimir.

THE consumption of horse flesh has increased enormously during the last year in Berlin and Vienna, the meat being in great demand by the working people, who can buy it at the rate of 2d. per lb. Between seventy and eighty horses are now slaughtered every day in Berlin for the market.

WILL Mr. Gladstone stand again in Edinburghshire ? For some weeks there have been rumours that he was going to accept a passage, and so to back gracefully out of the [illegible] in which he has placed himself. We do not believe these rumours, says *St. James's Gazette* [illegible] it is not Mr. Gladstone's way to [illegible], although he has often backed out the other way.

THE *Freeman's Journal* London correspondent states, on what he calls the best authority, that the London *Times* proprietors have been assured that should the Parnell Commission judges [illegible] any appreciable extent in favour of the [illegible] Mr. Walter [illegible] Mr. W. H. Smith [illegible] Parliament to vote the expenses of the [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[GENERAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIBEL ON LORD EUSTON.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Parke, the editor of the *North London Press*, when arraigned at the Central Criminal Court for libel on the Earl of Euston, pleaded justification.

The trial was thereupon postponed until the January Sessions.

IMPERIAL INFLUENZA.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.

The Emperor William has been attacked with influenza.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In consequence of the recent action of Portugal in Africa several British ironclads have been ordered to remain within reach of the telegraph.

INFLUENZA IN THE FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

Five Cabinet Ministers are suffering from influenza.

THE BURIAL OF MR. BROWNING.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The remains of the poet Browning will be interred in Westminster Abbey on the 31st instant. The grave will be beside that of Chaucer.

THE [illegible] OUTRAGES IN CRETE.

The [illegible] Government have ordered Consul Billiotti [illegible] accounts of new outrages in Crete [illegible] the correspondents of the *Daily News*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH LANDOWNERS' CONVENTION.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

At the Convention of the Irish landowners held at Dublin, at which Mr. Abercorn presided, it was resolved that a large increase in the number of occupying landowners was of the highest importance to the interests of the country. A resolution was also passed favoring a complete system of registration of titles and advances to landlords, to enable them to buy tenants' interests.

MR. PARNELL ON LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Mr. Parnell, speaking at Liverpool yesterday, dwelt upon the injustice of landlords in Ireland, and said he expected an easy settlement of the questions between landlord and tenant. In view of present prospects he said it would be madness for Irishmen to talk of physical force or resort to rebellion and treason.

RELEASE OF MR. O'BRIEN.

Mr. William O'Brien will be released from prison to-day.

INVESTITURE OF THE RAJAH OF LUNAWADA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

This evening the Duke and the Governor invested the Raja of Lunawada with the Order of the Star of the Indian Empire. Several other Chiefs were present, who presented nuzzars to the Duke and the Governor. The ceremony was performed in Hathasing's Wada, and was of a very imposing character.

THE BHOLANATH INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN.

The Duchess of Connaught opened the Bholanath Institute for Women at noon to-day. The Duke and Duchess were received by the managing committee of the National Indian Association, Gujerat branch, at the entrance to the pavilion. Mr. Aston then explained the history and object of the institute, which, he said, was a literary institute for women, and requested the Duchess to lay the foundation-stone. The Duchess having done it, the Duke of Connaught, on behalf of the Duchess, said that he was glad to have been present at the ceremony, and that the Duchess considered it a honour to be the patroness of the Association. H. E. the Governor then thanked the Duchess on behalf of the people present for her kindness in laying the foundation-stone. After a few remarks by Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal the ceremony ended.

To-morrow the Governor opens the drainage works.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

The foundation-stone of the Bholanath Institute for Women was laid by the Duchess of Connaught to-day. Mr. Aston having explained the objects of the institute, the ceremony was performed by her Royal Highness. The Duke then addressed the assembly on her behalf. Lord Reay thanked the Duchess for presiding at the ceremony. Mr. Ranchorelal Chotalal thanked their Royal Highnesses and their Excellencies.

APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

Colonels Thomas and Rowlandson have been confirmed as Controllers of Military Accounts.

THE MU VALLEY RAILWAY ROUTE.

Mr. O'Callaghan, Consulting Engineer for Railways, proceeds to Burma in January to examine the Mu Valley Railway route.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

In case it is found inadvisable to withdraw the troops from Sikkim, arrangements will be made for relieving the present garrison in the spring.

CHANGES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Brooke takes three months' leave to England early next month, Mr. Lane officiating as Deputy Director-General of the Telegraph Department.

A PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY.

A survey party under Mr. Horace Bell, is now engaged in examining the country about Midnapore, with a view to the possible building of a line direct from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Howrah.

RETIREMENT OF COLONEL WALTER.

Colonel Walter, the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, retires on the 20th March.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRINCE'S RECEPTION.

The Municipal Committee at Lucknow have voted Rs. 2,000 for the reception of Prince Albert Victor.

Over Rs. 20,000 have already been collected by the Reception Committee at Calcutta for the entertainment of the Prince.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

The English cricketers play their first match in Calcutta on Monday and Tuesday. They are two men short, Mr. Thornton proceeding home and Lord Hawke on the sick list.

DEATH OF RAO BAHADUR BECHERDAS AMBAIDAS, C.S.I.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

Rao Bahadoor Becherdass Ambaidass, C.S.I., died this morning. By his death Ahmedabad has lost a highly respectable liberal, and straightforward citizen, and sincere well-wisher. The inhabitants greatly mourn his loss.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT AT BUDNEIRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 20.

The Honorable Sir Dinshaw Petit arrived at Budneira for the Agiari and Dokhma ceremonies. Dastoor Hoshangji thanked, on behalf of the Parsee Berar mill-hands, and conducted him in procession to a nicely-decorated mill residence. The Municipality decorated the station.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 20.

A large Congress meeting, representing various classes and creeds, was held at Gondal Utara, at 4-30 p.m. to-day, to elect delegates and discuss other matters. Messrs. Wadya, Gulam Mahomed, Ghanasyam Pandit, Lakshmichand Adalja Haridass, Amritlal Chhaganlal, Abubakar Bawa, Asa Virpal Lakshmichand, and Uttamchund Damodar were unanimously elected delegates. The proceedings concluded with three cheers for the Queen-Empress, Mr. Bradlaugh, and Lord Reay.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 20.

The s.s. Kistna, with the Prince aboard, only reached Rangoon at noon to-day, although arrangements have been made for his arrival at eight o'clock. Most of those assembled in the reception pendal went off to snatch a hasty breakfast, but the guards-of-honour furnished by the troops and the police, lining the route, had remained on duty till one o'clock. About a thousand people of all nationalities in gayest costumes were accommodated on the wharf, which was splendidly decorated with bunting. A magnificent Royal standard, made by Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Port Officer, was floating over all. The steamer experienced stormy weather and adverse winds *en route*, which delayed its arrival. Nothing noteworthy occurred during the voyage. At noon the Prince landed, and was received by the Chief Commissoner, Mr. David Norton, President of the Municipality and Chairman of the Reception Committee; Mr. H Krauss, Vice-Chairman; General Gordon, General Rowlandson, the Judicial Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, the Chief Engineer, the Bishop, &c. The Reception Committee met him at the pendal, when a Burmese lady presented a bouquet, and the chairman read the following address:—

"We have been deputed, on behalf of all the citizens of every class and race in Rangoon, to welcome your Royal Highness most loyally and heartily to the capital of Burma. The inhabitants of this flourishing city, which claims to rank third in commercial importance in the Indian Empire, are of many nationalities, speak divers languages, and hold various creeds; but all are united in seizing eagerly and joyfully this most auspicious occasion to express to your Royal Highness their heartfelt loyalty and devotion to the throne and Royal person of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. We have also the honour on behalf of our fellow-subjects of this prosperous city to tender our warmest thanks to your Royal Highness for having been pleased to accept our loyal invitation to visit Burma, and we venture most respectfully to hope your Royal Highness will thoroughly enjoy the visit graciously extended to Burma, and after it is over carry away lasting and pleasing memories of Rangoon."

After this address had been translated into Burmese, the Prince replied:—

"I am gratified by the hearty manner in which on the part of all citizens of Rangoon you have welcomed me to your city. It has been a source of great satisfaction that it was found possible for me to accept your loyal invitation to include Burma in my eastern tour, for it enables me to see with my own eyes your flourishing city and become personally acquainted with most of the recent acquisition to our empire; the trade of which will, as it develops increase your present commercial importance. It will afford me great pleasure to make known to her Majesty the Queen-Empress your expression of devotion to herself and loyalty to the throne. I feel confident that I shall carry away most agreeable recollections of the Burmese people, whom I have heard described as amongst the most prosperous and happiest of the Queen's Asiatic subjects."

The address was enclosed in an exquisitely carved ivory tusk, supported on magnificent salver-stand, all of pure Burmese art. The party drove off to the Government House amidst deafening cheers. The route was thronged with spectators, whose demonstrations of loyalty was most hearty. A dozen triumphal arches were erected, great taste and skill being displayed in the design and decorations of palm, generally accorded to Hokkein Chinese. Many houses also were decorated along the route. The Prince expressed much gratification at the splendour and heartiness with his reception. A largely attended garden-party was given at the Government House in the afternoon, and dinner in the evening. Afterwards the Prince attended a ball, given to about 600 guests in the town hall by the Reception Committee.

THE PRINCE'S SHOOTING TRIP IN THE TERAI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The announcement that Prince Albert Victor will go on a shooting excursion in the Terai, is, to say the least, premature. Since the Government of Bengal knew nothing of the projected trip up to Wednesday last it would have received intimation and been asked to make arrangements, as the entire route lies through the lower provinces. In case the trip is determined upon, the party will proceed to the Terai *via* Purnea, and not *via* Durbhanga.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Hutchins, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act. XXV. of 1867 relating to printing presses and books, said that the main object of the measure is to repeal that portion of the Act which requires that the publisher of a book shall be paid for three copies which Government would purchase at the rate at which the book is bona-fide sold to the public. Government thinks the time is now come for claiming presentation of these copies without payment, as in England, with this difference, that by the present Bill two copies must be furnished without demand, and two additional copies only if demanded. Now, as to the reasons for this change, it will be no hardship to an author, as the Act secures to him the copyright of his book, and the sacrifice in return is but trifling. It is true that it would be no great burden on public finances for the copies required, but there is the difference of cost price and the price which the publisher may choose to put upon a work which the Government is compelled to pay. The apprehension of extravagant prices have been fully realised. These occurred in the Bombay Presidency. A Collector reported that he received three copies each of three sets of books for registration under the Act. Two of these were Persian poems in praise of two Parsee gentlemen, of which six and eight copies only had been printed, and the price fixed at Rs. 25 a copy. The third was an English publication—Life of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill—containing extracts from a history of the services of gazetted officers and from the laudatory notices of the Judge published in the Bombay newspapers. The price was Rs. 10. Each claim of Rs. 75 was successfully resisted, but the obituary notice of Mr. Melvill cost the State Rs. 30, though it was not worth as many annas. The Government of Bombay suggested that the Government of India should, under power reserved by Section 21, exclude from the operation of the Act books written in praise or memory of particular persons, but this would be no sufficient guide to the printer, to whom obligation attaches to furnish three copies of every book he prints. In another presidency a work on book-keeping was submitted for registration, and Rs. 100 was demanded as the price of each of the three copies furnished, but the Curator was unable to ascertain at what price the work was bona-fide sold. Perhaps not a single copy fetched that sum. The Hon. Mr. Hutchins then quoted several other examples to show what unfair prices were asked in other cases, and ended by saying what demoralizing effect such practices had.

ENGLISH SILVER-PLATE DUTIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

The Calcutta Trades Association addressed a letter to the Government of India on the subject of the despatch from the Secretary of State, with reference to English silver-plate duties. While thanking Government for their past support, they solicit that the subject may once more be brought prominently to the notice of the Secretary of State, with a view to their repealing the impost and abolishing the obnoxious system of compulsory Hall-marking. The Association, in alluding to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that payment of drawbacks on the post cost the country a very considerable sum quotes from Lord Northbrook's speech in the House of Lords July last, in which his Lordship says he could not for a moment believe that this question of drawbacks could interfere much with the revenue for the three years, which would only amount to £180,000, and in all probability the total sacrifice to the British taxpayers would not exceed one year's revenue, £60,000.

VERDICT ON THE SAD FATALITY AT COCHIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

Staddelmann, who shot Mr. Klein, of Volkart Brothers accidentally, having pleaded guilty, has been sentenced, under Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, to three months' simple imprisonment this afternoon, by the Deputy Magistrate.

"HOW TO FAIL IN LITERATURE."

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

To judge by the way we all rushed to hear Mr. Andrew Lang's receipt for attaining the above result, you would have thought all London was populated with successful authors and authoresses, and that to fail in literature was the exception and not the rule. In our hurry to be in good time at the South Kensington Lecture Theatre, we attacked the first door of the Museum that we could reach, and tried to force a passage through the band of stout policemen who guard the treasures of the nation.

* * *

But they kindly but forcibly restrained us, explaining that the Museum was closed to the public, and that the only entrance to the theatre available was through the Science Schools. So we set off in haste for Exhibition Road, following the happy possessors of carriages and pairs, who had been denied also admission at the main entry. *En route* we tried to force a passage at the wicket gate, leading to the Resident's dwellings; but in vain. Then we took the door of the Science Schools by assault, the only defender being engaged in setting his fire for the morning. But it was no use, as he explained to us: there being no passage of communication between the Science Schools and the Lecture Theatre, our entering on this Scientific Tom Tiddler's ground would not avail us.

* * *

Why did not the promoters of these lectures for the benefit of the Bloomsbury College for men and women expend a few shillings on posters with an inky black finger directing people to the swing door which leads down to that South Kensington Hades, where carriages and cradles and antique carvings await the day of general resurrection? Through this gloomy, but artistic Hades, we at length gained admission, and having bought our tickets from a shy young lady door-keeper, we raced up the cool pottery stairs, and through the gallery, lined with plates and jars and goblets that have done duty at Royal and peasant dinner tables from the days of Boadicea to Victoria.

* * *

The pretty little theatre, bright with hundreds of gas jets, was filled in a few minutes by an audience, eager to be taught that most uncommon lesson "How to fail in literature." What a mixed multitude it was—young and old women, young and old men, painters, professors, students, authors—all sorts and conditions of men and women from the flippant damsel in front of me who occupied her spare time in trying a new veil which was fastened on by a spring like, what old ladies used to wear in cap fronts, to the steady-going lecturer on geometry, who was making up examination papers for the coming by-and-bye. There was Mr. Frank Dicksee and his sister, Mr. Ryder Haggard and George Eliot's husband Mr. Cross, there was the librarian of the Dyce and Foster collection, a few poets and poetesses, and a horde of newspaper correspondents all waiting to be taught what in the innermost depths of their hearts they mostly had learned already.

* * *

The half hour's delay soon passed by while I was criticising my neighbour's bonnets, and wondering why this cultured throng had the very same love for decking their heads with the pinions of large fowl, the tails of small quadrupeds, and the limbs and heads of distorted dead things, as their sisters of the slums, or of the backwoods of America. Why the place was a very charnel house of wrens, and humming birds, and bits of gulls, and portions of squirrels, and yet we all looked happy, and kept our noses in their normal downward position.

* * *

Mr. Andrew Lang, at the stroke of half-past four, stood behind the green baize-covered demonstration table under the gas jets. He is perhaps forty-two or three, tall and slight with hair, silver in front, steel grey behind, and parted in the middle of his broad, clever forehead. When he raises his head, and looks at his audience with a sweet, sanctified smile, one regrets that he did not take to the Ministry instead of the post of a publisher's reader, as his face would have been the fortune of a country curate. When he looks down and grins, one thinks what a loss he is to the manager of "Faust Up to Date." He wears a thick dark moustache and thin side whiskers, has deeply-marked cynical lines from his nostrils, square jaws, and those sunken cheeks that, I imagine, are the attributes of people who chuckle inwardly over good jokes. For years since Mr. Lang came up from Oxford he has been chuckling over cwts. of rubbishy stories that have passed through his hands, *en route* for the waste paper basket, and this unkind levity at the mistakes of his neighbours has robbed his cheeks of their bloom and their natural roundness, and given his face a look of suppressed fun which it will probably carry to the grave. Mr. Lang had many recommendations for the young author aspiring after failure. Redundancy of adjectives, separation of the sign of the infinitive mood "to" from its verb by a number of unnecessary words, parentheses *ad libitum*, these are only three of the unfailing methods of achieving one's object. Then there was the plan of choosing a thread-bare subject—an overdone plot. The sceptical curate is the fashion at the present day, and is having a very good run. Then governesses of all kinds can be dragged into a story, and with sprained ankles and mad bulls all sorts of stirring things can be accomplished. The mad bull, by-the-way, according to Mr. Lang, is of all things the favorite, even successful authors, Walter Scott, Trollope, and hosts of others, not disdaining to use him when there was any difficulty about introducing a hero to a heroine.

* * *

To fail in poetry a sure method is to start with the word "Only." Then Mr. Lang gave us as an example a maudlin little verse he had composed for the occasion. It was something after this style—

> "Only a bee in a blossom,
> Only a leaf on a tree,
> Only a heart full of sorrow
> Of sorrow for parting with thee."

I am not at all sure that these were the words, but the sentiment and the hang of the thing altogether was much the same.

* * *

There was another more ambitious style of poem of which I cannot remember the example he gave us, but I came to the conclusion that it was not half bad, and certainly hundreds of poems written by lady-friends could not compare with it either for metre or melody. But it was not exactly new, so I think Mr. Lang was right in saying a repetition of it would ensure failure. A poem in what he called the Grosvenor Gallery style was very rich. One is never sure where the rhyme of this kind of verse comes in. It may occur in the middle of a word or may have to be hurried in at the end of a polysyllable.

* * *

There are ever so many more helps towards failure in literature which are easily acquired. A very easy one is to practise illegible writing, interlineations, annotating the margins, dashes, strokes, explanations put in here and there to puzzle the printer and make life a burden to him, besides the invaluable one of correcting the proof sheet to such an extent that your publisher's bill will amount to more than your profits.

* * *

All these and a great many more ways of failing Mr. Lang showed us—taken *vice versa* perhaps they will help a few who already are contented with their proficiency in the ways of failure and would like to attain a little success.

* * *

Once on a time to paste a name in big letters on a wall made a good advertisement. Now every one who has anything to borrow, to sell, or to boast of has his name written large, with the result that nobody distinguishes one from the other, and the necessity arises for the aspirant to public notoriety to do something that will single him out from the multitude.

* * *

Last week a train of Sandwich men, dressed in funeral costume and with crepe weepers round their hats, paraded the streets announcing, not on the usual sandwich boards, but on coffin plates in front and behind "Dead" by the hand of May Ostlere. Most people cried, "Shame," but I have no doubt that the manœuvre succeeded on the whole very well, and attracted the notice that the authoress desired; and if she cannot reflect very proudly on the good taste she has shown in the style of her advertisement, at least she has the satisfaction of counting to her credit, the cash of people whose bad taste also permitted them to be caught by it.

* * *

May Ostlere may fetch the public with impunity, by a sensational parade of animated coffins, but the same public will sneer at the living skeleton march of the Silvertown Strikers, and denounce as theatrical their efforts to obtain sympathy and support in their cause by tramping in starving masses through the snowy streets. But one advertisement to my mind is as allowable as the other; and I must confess to having been touched by the real misery of the strikers, when I met them yesterday. It was a bitter day. The frozen snow lay in patches on the road and on the side paths, and a piercing wind made us conjugate the verbs to freeze, to shiver, and to grumble, feeling ourselves the most miserable creatures in existence until we came across the thinly-clad poverty stricken band of strikers. And in face of that shrunken, worn, almost perishing multitude how shy we suddenly became of uttering complaints. Surely there must be something in a cause that makes men and women strong enough to suffer starvation rather than submit. Employers have a good deal yet to learn. They should try to imagine themselves in the labourer's place. Dante says:—

> "Yes, thou shalt learn how salt his food who fares
> Upon another's bread—How steep his path
> Who treadeth up and down another's stairs."

CASUAL LETTERS FROM ARAMPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ARAMPUR, Dec. 17.

It is with deep and genuine gratitude that I am able to say "for the glory is departed out of Arampur." I listened with positive equanimity, almost amounting to pleasure, to the thunder of the morning guns, that informed Aramper that the last of her illustrious visitors, for the present at any rate, was speeding along one of those numerous picturesque, if somewhat rutty, roads which the heart of every old dweller in these wilds knoweth, alas, too well. Ordinarily an early salute breaking in on the best hours of sleep, fills me with fury and brings to my lips vain ungentle words. But this, the sad last of many thousand such, fell like soft music on my drowsy ears; and I thought with serene satisfaction of all the gaudy parts that go to make up full or undress uniform, consigned once again to oblivion and camphor till such distant time as the next yearly visitation, so that with soft blessings on the distinguished departing visitors I turned my weary head and slept again.

You will gather from the foregoing that the elect of the earth have been with us in Arampur, and that all those hopes and fears foreshadowed in my previous letters have been falsified, fulfilled, treasured up in the memory, consigned with maledictions to the limbo of forgotten things, as the case or the person in whose bosom they dwelt might be. The whole wild whirl of the past few days coming upon the ordinarily stagnant life of Arampur has seemed so incongruous, so unreal, that now it is all over, for better or for worse, there are many among us rubbing our eyes and wondering whether it has not been a dream. I have a vague recollection of banquets, great personages, eulogistic orations, in which every member of our small official world was credited with more good qualities than he had ever dreamed of possessing, or his dearest friends of endowing him with: and then recollections, alas, vaguer still, of festive suppers, at which the elect and the great personages took no part; where the primitive men of Arampur, released from the iron grasp of fashion and the strict teaching of the book of etiquette gave free play to their joyous fancies and rustic revelry.

In these bacchanalian hours, I bethought me of the collegiate revels of the ever-to-be-lamented Lycidas. And though our Arampur suppers were conducted on somewhat similar principles we were not altogether wanting in the refining elements of grace, beauty, and saintliness. Who severally represented these qualities I am not prepared to state with any degree of confidence, but I have a distinct recollection of their presence and ameliorating influence at the time. Perhaps I ought rather to confine myself to a description of the othodox and official doings, but as every detail of these went off with the strictest propriety and very much as they do in every other station the narrative might fail in interest. The magnificent splendour of the shamiana, in which at all hours of the day and night the elite of Arampur attended to welcome their illustrious guests was worthy, both in its conception and execution, of the artistic genius of our beloved Potts, and the limitless resources of his municipality. It is true that some of the frailer spirits among us would possibly have been in a serener and more Christian frame of mind had provision been made for supplying us during the long and weary hours we spent in that scene of barbaric splendour, with refreshments for our fainting bodies. I was compelled to sustain a precarious life with two or three paregoric cough lozenges, which Lancet providentially found in his waistcoat pocket: but the supply was limited, and one or two ladies were clamorous for biscuits, cake, ginger beer, or anything whatever, short of betel nut [of which alone there was an ample sufficiency] to take the place of an altogether too indefinitely remote dinner. Hope deferred, they say, maketh the heart sick. Whether that is so or not, we, in Arampur, are prepared to aver that dinner deferred maketh the body sick and reduces the largest mind to a level of childish imbecility. This accounts for the way that Lancet, forgetful of the awful solemnity of the occasion and the tremendous surroundings applied himself to cat's cradle with a simple innocent zest that was quite pathetic. When the visitors really did arrive, far on in the night, and the band struck up with energy and the confidence inspired by months of assiduous practice, the familiar air of "God save the Queen," our pent up emotions found vent in a ragged appendage to the three cheers that were being given outside by a loyal miscellaneous crowd of our Aryan brethren.

"This," I said, wiping away a tear, "is surely one of the most impressive sights that the eyes of Arampur have yet beheld," and Syntax quite agreed with me.

The expansive plain surrounding the shamiana was dotted over in every direction with fires where happy families of simple natives, having long since abandoned hope for that night at least, were preparing to make a protracted stay until such time as the incomprehensible ag-ghari should think fit to arrive: irregular cavalry was bivouacking all around: Lancet, as I have before remarked, was playing cat's cradle inside: Dare was peacefully asleep on the silver couch and could with difficulty be aroused, when he was heard to ask dreamily what were trumps: noble and aristocratic natives from kings to karkoons were impassively chewing betel-nut: flaming, ill-odorous torches threw a fitful glare over the heterogeneous assembly, and all Arampur looked weary and ill at ease in their Sunday clothes. Such a scene might well excuse my enthusiasm, and I am certain it impressed our visitors very much. I do not propose to narrate the beautiful speeches that followed. It is sufficient to say that in spite of our ravening hunger we were more than satisfied with the efforts of Arampur's chosen orator, and as the subsequent formalities were rushed through at the very highest pressure of speed everything passed off quietly and satisfactorily.

"Ah, how sweet a memory," say the ladies, "to have seen with our very eyes and heard with our humble ears the forms and sayings of persons so distinguished." And surely it is an innocent and wholesome pleasure for which let us hope no one will be too ready to point the finger of derision at this little society. It was, I do assure you, very delightful to observe with what modest confusion some of those whom we regard here as the very flower of high society, swept their curtsies, and how they criticized the curtsies and deportment of each other. And with what consuming envy we men noted the diplomatic aplomb and address of our Potts!

"It must require years of practice," I heard Callow saying, "to acquire that air of high-bred indifference. I don't believe there is another man in the station could do it. I don't indeed."

I must confess myself to an uneasy feeling in the presence of great people, and I believe there are many like myself. It is not so much that the respectable citizen thinks a king to be in every way, humanly speaking, his superior. We know that kings are mortal; that sooner or later

> "Sceptre and crown must tumble down
> And in the dust be equal made
> With the poor crooked scythe and spade."

We know, that anatomically, a king consists for the most part of two legs, two arms, a body, and a head; all of which we find similarly in the Snooks and Jones of every-day life. But there is always the haunting and embarrassing consciousness that however a great person behaves he can do no wrong, while we, alas, if we commit the slightest solecism, are branded with almost public ignominy, and are for ever afterwards objects of contempt in those very circles that we formerly used to adorn. Under such conditions it is difficult to behave naturally: nor indeed is it always desirable to do so. It is a curious reflection, and one that has been borne in upon me while listening to the sweet and innocent prattle of a little child in the intervals of reading Gibbon's melancholy account of the later Roman Emperors, how utterly unattainable are some of the privileges with which nature supplies us all, and which no one thinks of valuing while he has them. The history of the world affords countless illustrations of the ease with which the humblest have attained the highest earthly dignities: and what has been may be again. But never, nevermore, my friends, take what thought ye may, will ye regain the freshness and the happy innocence of childhood. Beside the grim silence of the dead, lost past, and the veiled mystery of the limitless future, the pageants of the fleeting hour shrink into miserable insignificance.

When I said something of the sort to young Callow he was quite distressed.

"Really Brown," he replied, "if you take that view, it destroys all ambition. It would be hardly worth while to slave on in the hope of some day becoming a C. I. E." And then before I could check him with the assurance that the quotation was familiar to me, he inflicted upon me the whole of Milton's spirited apostrophe to Fame. Of course I did not let these gloomy sentiments get the better of me during the progress of our festivities. On the contrary I endeavoured to take my fair share of dissipation with so much success that I doubt whether I shall fully recover for some time yet, and I ascribe much of the morbidness of these utterances to the depressing effect of the diet on which alone, Lancet tells me, I may hope to prolong my career of usefulness. The dominant feature of the proceedings was certainly oratory. Every one seized the auspicious occasion of making speeches. Some were long, and some were commendably brief, but all alike were glowing with eloquence and at times tinged with loyal emotion. Well, the last sullen echoes of the booming guns have died away: the curtain has fallen: some of us are the richer by the memory of a gracious word or a smile that will, may be, irradiate stray hours of recollection through the long eventless years to come, and others with the assistance of Lancet and sincere repentance are struggling to subdue rebellious livers, and calm disordered brains. Thus loyalty affects different people so differently.

BOMBAY IN THE GREAT WAR—1800.

On January 15, 1800, Mr. Lovett and Captain Moor, accompanied by Lord George Beresford, returned to Bombay from a mission to Poona. The report they gave of their travels contains interesting information about the state of the country round Bombay in the last year of the eighteenth century. They halted at Panwell on the night of Christmas Eve, 1799, and spent their Christmas day in the same town. "On the 26th they proceeded through a beautiful country of hill and dale to Chowk, where they beheld six miserable victims to the law hanging on a tree. They had belonged to a gang of twenty-one of the numerous bands which have, it seems, for some time past infested the low country, whose suspicious appearance attracted the notice of the inhabitants of a village through which they had occasion to pass, and the answers they gave to certain interrogatories being evasive and contradictory, they were carried before the Amildar, to whom they confessed that their object was to waylay some treasure which was expected from Panwell to Poona, and on this confession their heads were cut off and their bodies tied up by the heels." On the 27th the Commissioners reached Campoli, where "they encamped by the side of a stone tank of curious structure, and a work of great labour as well as of expense."

The most interesting episode in the whole expedition was a visit the travellers paid on January 10 to an extraordinary personage at Chichura, to whom divine homage was paid on the ground of a tradition that the god Gunputtee had been incarnated in the person of one of his ancestors of the sixth generation back. He was at this time a man of fifty years old, and had one son living to inherit his high honours. His fame was a blessing to the neighbourhood, which, owing to the general veneration for his sanctity, enjoyed peace and plenty, while all the country round was desolated by continual war. According to popular belief the power of working miracles ran in his family. In the time of one of his ancestors the Nizam's army marched to Poona, and a large detachment went to Chichura in hope of getting rich plunder from the wealth that had there been accumulated in the form of offerings to the incarnate Gunputtee and his descendants. They were no more successful than the detachment of Celts who ventured to approach Delphi with a like sacrilegious purpose. The Nizam's soldiers, in order to effect an entrance into the temple "affected to carry offerings to the god in the usual style of his adorers, but to their astonishment, the contents of the trays, which consisted of butcher's meat (the greatest insult they could offer), when they set out, on being uncovered in the presence of the deity, was found converted into a beautiful assortment of the finest flowers, on which they were so petrified that they desisted from their sacrilegious purpose." The holy man visited by the Commissioners in 1800 also had the reputation of working miracles, which he used as prophetic signs by which to tell the future. Annually he feasted the Brahmins. If he prepared rice for a thousand and three or four thousand additional guests turned up, there was enough food for all and a plentiful harvest was sure to follow. If, on the other hand, he made preparations for 4,000 and only about 500 came, there would not be enough to feed the 500 when they sat down to their victuals and a bad harvest was anticipated. At the same feast he prognosticated war or peace by his own movements. If he ate his dinner at his ease and contentedly, a continuation of peace would be the consequence, but if he intended to punish mankind with the horrors of war he brandished a spear to the terror and imminent danger of his guests, who removed at such times out of his reach. He did not serve Gunputtee or represent Gunputtee for naught, as he enjoyed a revenue from various sources amounting to forty thousand rupees per annum. In the beginning of 1800 he ventured to prophecy that the war in Europe would be terminated in six months. Was his sanctity or his income at all impaired by the non-fulfilment of his prediction? The account of this expedition to Poona seems to have interested the Bombay public, for on March 15 the editor of the *Courier* expresses a determination to vary his chronicle with similar descriptions of native India, "although," he adds, "we have little expectation that they will be frequent or very important, for such is the jealousy of the natives that few sources of information of any kind are open to any enquirer, who has not fuller means of obtaining knowledge than we possess. However, in the very number containing this not very hopefully expressed good resolution, he gives us an interesting account of Karachi, some of which may be quoted here. "The fort is about a mile round, constructed of mud, with a garrison of twenty men, distinguished from the inhabitants by no peculiarity of dress, and only conspicuous by their extreme poverty and insolence. The streets are very narrow and dirty, abounding with filth of all kinds, which makes the place more unhealthy than might be expected even in that unhealthy climate. . . . The population of Karachi is estimated at about ten thousand souls. . . . The principal branch of the revenue arises from the customs, which are said to amount yearly *communibus annis* to a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees; this, however, must be understood to relate to the period which is only of late years, since the channel of Lari bunder river has been obstructed, by which Karachi has attained its present commercial importance." All this shows that the Cyclopædia of India is exaggerating when it declares that Karachi "was a mere fishing hamlet until occupied by the British about 1840." The progress the capital of Sind has made under British rule does not require the help of exaggeration. Its population is now approaching 100,000, and the general improvement of the city keeps pace with the increase of population. The chief improvement of all is the establishment of the security of life and property, which seems, from the description of how the inhabitants went about their peaceful avocations in 1800, armed to the teeth, to have been in the old times in a very precarious condition. "The men," we read, "are rather above the middle stature, with strong and well proportioned limbs, and instances of deformity are very rare. They all go armed; even the shepherd attending his flock is accoutred with his gun, scimitar, shield, and dirk. This strong feature of a martial character is highly contested by their childish amusements, for it is nothing uncommon to see a number of old men with long grey beards passing their time and highly delighted with flying kites." Further evidence of the insecurity of life and property in those days is given in an account of the crocodiles of Peer Muggar and its hot springs. "The water is supposed to possess properties that may be useful in the case of some diseases; but the robbers that infest the road to it will probably prevent its being resorted to for that purpose. Not long ago a caravan of thirty camels attended by twelve men was attacked on its way from Karachi to Kalot by one of these mountain tribes. Eight of the men were killed in defending the property, and the camels with the whole of their lading, consisting of merchandise, to a large amount, were carried off. These mountains have been noted for many centuries past as the haunts of robbers, and their difficulty of access has hitherto forbidden all attempt to remove or destroy their inhabitants. This danger renders the road over the Balrotchee Mountains almost forsaken by travellers, and a circuitous route along the western banks of the Indus is preferred. Here exorbitant contributions are levied in every district, and travelling is impracticable three or four months of the year owing to a suffocating wind that prevails." From all which it is clear that in the good old times commercial travellers between Karachi and Kalot or Khelat had to choose between the devil and the deep sea.

Let us now return to Bombay. In the spring of the year complaints were made of riders who rode their horses at full speed along the Esplanade to the great danger of pedestrians. Accordingly the Town Major issued a notice by which this practice is strictly prohibited, and "all persons are positively enjoined not to ride or drive between the glacis and the regular roads on the Esplanade, as a contrary conduct is not only in violation of Government orders, but endangers the safety of individuals, and occasions considerable expense to the Hon. Company in frequent repairs." Many such orders against reckless and irregular riding and driving have, we think, been since issued in Bombay, but it takes a good deal to quench in this city the tendency to indulge in rapid locomotions in localities ill suited to the amusement. Another duty laid upon the police this year was to be present in their official capacity at the Cathedral. A Government notification, dated Oct. 27, directs that in future "a sufficient number of constables do attend the church every Sunday during divine service to keep peace and good order there," from which it appears that some person or persons had been unruly in the sacred edifice. But what was the particular nature and cause of the disturbance does not transpire.

On the 2nd of October the Armed Association were recalled to the performance of their active duties, and all European British subjects, not being in the service of his Majesty or of the Company, were required to send in their names to the Town Major with a view to their becoming members of the Association, in order that they might be furnished with arms and accoutrements. What these arms and accoutrements, were, we first learn from an advertisement dated October 25, which informs the members of the Association that the pattern jacket, hat, feather, cockade, and stock to be worn by privates are to be seen at the Town Major's office. "The waistcoats to be of white linen, single-breasted, and cut round at the bottom with flat linen buttons. The pantaloons to be of white nankin." No doubt they were very fine and much admired by the ladies in this gay attire. At any rate they did their duty, and did not shrink from the exertions required of them.

MONTE C[illegible]RO.

Lord Bute has purchased the Phœnix Collieries near Cardiff, which yield coal of exceptionally good quality.

THE CATTLE SHOW AT PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, Dec. 17.

The Agricultural Show was opened at 4-15 this evening. Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, accompanied by his Highness Dewan Mahakhan Sher Mahomed Khan, and ladies and gentlemen, left the Residency, and walked up to the south gate. The members of the Agricultural Show Committee met Colonel Nutt at the entrance, and having delivered a short speech, Colonel Nutt declared the Show opened, three cheers were then given for him and Mrs. Nutt, and Colonel Nutt then proposed three cheers for her Majesty the Empress of India. The entrance gates were then thrown open, and in rushed the immense crowd that had been patiently waiting outside, and within a few minutes the Show was full to overflowing

The number of horses, mares, colts, and fillies in the Show amount to 296, divided into nineteen sub-divisons. The animals were mostly of a very superior description, and Dr. Anderson, the Chief Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Presidency, had a most trying time of it to select the best animals for prizes, as the animals exhibited were so uniformly good. There were 25 horses and mares entered as suitable for cavalry and police remounts, and three prizes were awarded. These were above 14 hands high, and showed good blood and bone. The brood mares, both over 14-1 and under 14-1, amounted to 67 in all. These beautiful well-shaped creatures were much admired as they appeared highly bred, with powerful limbs and easy action. The produce of the Government stallions under the Palanpur Agency were very few, only four; and besides only four mares were covered by them. This is much to be regretted as the Government stallions, Majub and Cottonham, are magnificent horses, highly bred and most beautifully shaped.

It is strange that not a single stallion was exhibited by private owners. The Chiefs and Sardars, it is hoped, however, will in future take advantage of the Government stallions, and thus greatly improve their horses, for good as they are, they will soon deteriorate for want of good and well-selected stallions. The galloways and ponies, which formed a most important class, were one hundred and sixteen in number, all well-shaped, stout, clean limbed, with large bright eyes, small heads, and forming a group of animals as good as can be found anywhere in India. And among these classes, for galloways, eight prizes and seven diplomas, and eight prizes and four diplomas for ponies, were awarded, thus showing what a high standard these creatures had attained. From among these some excellent polo ponies could be selected, and for riding cross country more sure-footed ones cannot be found on this side of India. Besides these ponies five pairs of tonga ponies were exhibited. Colonel Nutt's pair of chestnuts, however, were first-class, and carried off the first prize—a diploma.

There were a large number of colts and fillies, both yearlings and younger, amounting to ten, a very promising lot. Two and three year old, however, were well represented. There were about forty-one of them, and Dr. Anderson had a lively time, judging these, as they were extremely playful, and were evidently selected with great care before being sent to the Show. It is a great pity that the colts are not gelded, and as they are not properly cared for, become in time the vicious screeching, kicking brutes which are often seen in the retinues of Native Chiefs. The four-year-old colts and fillies were few in number, but among them were two or three colts and fillies which were much admired for their splendid physique, fully developed limbs, and noble action. There were only six sowar horses, four geldings, *i.e.*, which were good of their kind, but which do not require special mention.

Palanpur, Radhanpur, and the adjoining States have the finest cattle on this side of India, and those seen at the Show, prove that this position is still maintained. The number of oxen for draught were 195. Bulls, 24; cows, some of them, well grown and first rate milkers, 136; female buffaloes, 117; male buffaloes, 24; sheep and goats, a poor lot, 221, and a large number of asses, but as there were too many there, I did not count them.

Agricultural implements were of the poorest kind, and might be greatly improved. Sugarcane mills were also represented, but of the old type.

Dairy produce was, of course, exhibited in larger quantities, as this province exports ghee to all parts of India, but cleanliness does not seem to be observed in the manufacture of butter. A cream separator by Delaval, of Stockholm, was kept working, showing how easily the cream can be separated from the milk.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will come to Palanpur, visit the Show at 5 p.m., pay a complimentary visit to the Durbar, drive through the town to witness the illuminations, and then drive off to the station *en route* to Ahmedabad.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS AT SURAT.

A correspondent writes:—Some time in 1884 it was proposed to construct protective works in Surat along the banks of the Tapti River with a view to avoid damage to property situated in that part of the city, which is most exposed to the ravages of floods, which have proved so ruinous to life and property of that ancient and renowned capital town in Guzerat. The scheme embraced the district known as Gastipura, extending from Manekshaw Vakil's bungalow to Katargam Gate, excluding, however, a part which, if not protected by any embankment, is considered liable to more serious ravages to life and property than at present. In the beginning of 1885 a memorial was presented to the Collector of Surat and president of the local municipality, setting forth at great length the disadvantages of protecting a portion of Gastipura, and exposing the remainder to danger. It appears that if a part of the district were embanked in, it is apprehended that the adoption of a narrow area, such as the scheme provides for the passage of water, must necessarily augment its force, thus causing its diversion in the adjoining locality which remains unprotected. Gastipura is a place where timber is largely stored, and although during the prevalence of the flood such timber is dragged into the city, it is subsequently recovered after a deal of search and pecuniary loss; but in the event of the proposed scheme being partially carried out, such timber would necessarily be forced by the current into the river, all which would be irrecoverable, thus subjecting their owners to serious loss. The most serious objection, however, is urged on the score of a Parsi fire-temple having stood there for 300 years, the oldest of its kind in Surat, and which is held in high veneration by the Parsis, not only of Surat, but by the whole communion of Western India, on account of its antiquity and its sacred fire, which has been continuously kept alive by the constant vigilance of the priests officiating in the religious edifice. If the diversion of the flood is permitted as is apprehended, the fire would be quenched, the building destroyed, and the priests carried away by the waters. The consequences would prove injurious to the religious interest of the Parsis, in addition to material loss otherwise caused to adjacent property. Gastipura is also used for storing combustible materials, such as grass, &c., which cannot be kept in the city in contravention of the Municipal Act. It is, too, the abode of the low caste people, who would be driven out of their sheds and huts if the whole area of Gastipura along the banks of the river were not protected by embankments. We believe the memorialists have made out a good case for the favourable consideration of the Collector, the Municipality, and finally of Government. It is satisfactory to note that during the *regime* of the Hon'ble T. C. Hope the scheme embraced the whole line of buildings along the banks to be covered by protective embankments.

RACES AT THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

The races which took place at the Skating Rink last night were of a most exciting character. The first, to come off was a race between the Rink instructors, which resulted in a victory for Mr. Jennings, who did the distance in 4min. 45 1-5 secs.

The three-legged race was a most worthy contest. The progress of the competitors was extremely slow and erratic, but considering the fact that none of the couples had had any previous practice, they did very well. Mr. E. C. Ellis and Mr. D. Ellis came in first, closely followed by Mr. F. Jones and Mr. Rosenstein. Shortly afterwards a race took place between Mr. Simmons, the skater, whose performances have been such a source of entertainment to the frequenters of the Rink, and Messrs. Ahrle and Wells. Mr. Simmons, as might have been expected, was the winner, although he gave the amateurs a considerable start, Mr. Ahrle coming in a good second.

The last race was one between Mr. Simmons and Mr. Seton, the business manager of Mr. Hudson's Surprise Company. Mr. Seton received half a lap start, but was beaten, though doing the distance in 1 min. 15 4-5 secs.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND."

Mr. Framjee Mehta, the enterprising proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, is presenting his subscribers for the New Year with a souvenir which will be at least as acceptable as any of the handsome gifts of former years. It consists of a beautiful portrait of the Princess of Wales, whose graces and ever-youthful features are brought out by the chromo-lithographic artist in the best style of figure-painting. No fewer than fourteen colours are employed in the portrait, which does full justice to the subject, and which is sure to be appreciated wherever it goes. The Kaiser-i-Hind will, from the next year, imitate the example of others of the popular [illegible] journals, by introducing an English department. This will increase the interest of the paper, and will, no doubt, extend its [illegible] widening sphere of influence.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN CUTCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, Dec. 17.

The dinner at the Palace, referred to at the end of yesterday's letter, was attended by the Political Agent, Colonel W. A. Salmon, and all the European ladies and officers of the Camp.

His Highness the Rao first proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress and then the health of the guests, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. In proposing the latter, he said:—

The toast I am now going to propose is that of our Royal guests the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who have so kindly favoured us with a visit. It is not unusual for the Princes of her Majesty's Royal family to select some useful profession for themselves so as to be able to set a good example to others as well as to be in a position to personally discharge what they so nobly conceive to be their duty towards their country and Sovereign. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has, as we all know, selected the military line, and has distinguished himself in that career by his soldierly qualities. Besides, by accepting the command of the Bombay Army, he has done great honor to it, and considerably raised its importance. The honours gained in his official capacity naturally belong to his Royal Highness the Duke himself, but the respect and good-will that their Royal Highnesses have won in their social capacity are shared equally by both the Duke and the Duchess. I have personally experienced a great deal of consideration and kindness from them on several social and other occasions, and I am sure all who have had similar opportunities will agree with me when I say that they possess most admirably the rare qualification of making those whom they meet feel quite at home in their presence. In fact, they have gained such popularity with every body in India that I feel no further observations are necessary before asking you all to join with me in drinking the health of their Royal Highnesses with all honours.

His Highness' request was responded to with warmth and cordiality by all present.

His Royal Highness then rose and proposed the toast of his Highness the Rao to the following effect:—

He was much obliged for the very warm reception given to him by his Highness the Rao. Not only has he himself shown every desire to make his visit agreeable but from his Highness's Sardars, in streets, on roads, and in fact, from every one under his Highness he has received the most cordial welcome. His Highness has referred to his connection with the Bombay Army. He was sorry that this connection was shortly to cease, but he must say he has learnt to take very deep interest in the welfare of the Army and to entertain respect and regard for them. His Highness has not only shown hospitality towards himself but he was glad to know that he has extended his friendship and fellowship to the Bombay Regiments quartered here from time to time. His Royal Highness went on to say that he had enjoyed his Highness's company on several occasions. Both the Duchess and himself have entertained great regard for him, and now on behalf of her Royal Highness and his own self and the Bombay Army he desired to express warm acknowledgements to his Highness and before sitting down he would request and felt sure that as an enlightened ruler, one who works for the happiness of his subjects as a sportsman, and as distinguished for loyalty and friendship to his Sovereign, the health of H. H. the Maharaja Khengarjee will be drunk by all present with cordiality.

The toast of his Highness was very cheerfully responded to. His Highness then rose and replied to the following effect:—

Your Royal Highnesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am highly obliged to your Royal Highnesses and all present for the very kind manner in which you have drunk my health. The kind words which have fallen from your Royal Highness in reference to myself are very encouraging, and in return I beg to tender my best acknowledgements. I again take this opportunity to reiterate an expression of the great satisfaction which your Royal Highnesses' kind visit has afforded me and the people of this province. I have also much pleasure in acknowledging that I have always received much consideration from the officers of the different regiments stationed here from time to time. It is due that I should express on this occasion my sense of the kindness and cordiality which they as well as Colonel Salmon, whom I have now known for nearly three years, have invariably shown towards me.

The party then retired to the grand Durbar Hall, where they were entertained to a performance of *Jultarung*. Their Royal Highnesses next visited the Aina-Mohol, a Palace of Mirrors, built in the time of his Highness's ancestor Rao Shri Lakhpatjee. The antiquities preserved in this Palace, and the portraits of his Highness's ancestors from Rao Lakhpatjee down to the present reign, [illegible] interest their Royal Highnesses and [illegible] much, and they returned to the Resid[illegible] 11 p.m.

On S[illegible] tion-sto[illegible] her Maj[illegible] present [illegible] Duchess [illegible] Colonel [illegible] ningham [illegible] military officers and ladies of the Camp, the officers of the Agency, and several Sardars and officers of the State. When all had taken their seats, his Highness the Rao addressed the assembly thus:—

Your Royal Highnesses, Colonel Salmon, and Gentlemen,—It is a matter of no ordinary gratification to me that this assembly has the good fortune to be graced with the illustrious presence of both your Royal Highnesses. The first thing that must strike every body present here is the great event which bears such an important connection with our present proceedings. I need hardly say that I refer to the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, as every one remembers well the magnificent manner in which the event was celebrated, and the feelings of attachment and respect which it called forth throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. The building of which the foundation-stone will be presently laid by your Royal Highness is one of the two public works undertaken by this State to commemorate that brilliant event which acted as a powerful agent in bringing into existence many a work of public utility all over India. When all these are taken together, it is not difficult to conceive how great must be the sum total of the results attained, and with what feelings of gratitude the exalted name of the Queen-Empress must be remembered by thousands and hundreds of thousands of human beings, who may be receiving every day the benefits of those institutions. Hospitals and dispensaries are not only works that may be placed in the first ranks of public charities, but the conferring of the relief they afford to suffering humanity is recognised as an important duty by every religion and every nationality. What adds to-day considerably to my gratification is that we are about to realise the hope we have cherished for the last three years of seeing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this hospital performed at your Royal Highness's hands. In conclusion it only remains for me to offer my warm acknowledgments to your Royal Highness for kindly consenting to preside on this occasion, and to request your Royal Highness to do me the honour of laying the foundation-stone of the new building for the Bhuj Hospital, which will hereafter be called the Victoria Hospital. I am also very grateful to her Royal Highness the Duchess for rendering this occasion doubly graceful by her august presence.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, in reply, said:—

Before performing the pleasing task which his Highness the Rao has been kind enough to invite him to undertake this evening, he wished to express his special thanks for the opportunity thus afforded him of laying the foundation-stone of an institution which bears connection with that grand occasion the Jubilee of her Gracious Majesty. He could not imagine any better monument than a hospital in honour of his beloved mother, the Empress, as she always has a deep sense of sympathy with every act of charity which alleviates suffering, and he hoped that this hospital would be an appropriate commemoration of the great event by having a place to relieve suffering humanity. His Royal Highness wished to add that as a beginning has been made in this country for securing proper medical aid for women, and steps taken in some places for providing staffs of nurses, a movement lately so warmly approved and supported, a similar provision in connection with this institution would be thought greatly to increase its usefulness. He was well aware of his Highness's sense of good works, and he hoped that this hospital would be a nucleus of many such institutions in the surrounding smaller States and places. His Royal Highness further said that, as perhaps this would be the last occasion for him to address his Highness in Durbar, he would once more repeat on behalf of himself and the Duchess his acknowledgments to his Royal Highness for the warm reception given to him, and take the liberty of thanking him publicly for his generous hospitality.

The party then proceeded to the place where the foundation-stone was to be laid. In the cavity made for the purpose a box, containing newspapers and local coins, with the description of the circumstances connected with the building, was deposited. After the ceremony, usual on such occasions, the stone was lowered, and adjusting the same with a silver trowel, &c., his Royal Highness declared the same "truly and firmly laid," and a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired to mark the event. The next day (Sunday), the 15th instant, his Royal Highness and party left Bhuj at about 1 p.m., and reached Mandvi at 5 p.m.

MILITARY NEWS.

The undermentioned officers are coming out as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieutenant H. W. R. Johnson, 1st Battalion Liverpool Regiment; Second Lieutenant W. G. Armstrong, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment; Second Lieutenant A. R. Murray, Royal Artillery. Second Lieutenant A. Playfair, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles. Second Lieutenant W. E. White, 1st Battalion West [illegible] Regiment, is appointed as officiating Wing Officer on probation 1st Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—Major [illegible], 17th Lancers, [illegible]; Captain Hayes, 1st Bengal Cavalry, [illegible]; Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], 1st Battalion 4th G[illegible] [illegible] year. Surgeon [illegible], Medical [illegible] months. Surgeon Gordon, Indian Medical [illegible] four months. Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible] Cavalry, is granted [illegible] the Hon'ble R. [illegible] [illegible] of leave to England [illegible]

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT PORBANDAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

At 7-30 a.m. on Monday, the 16th instant, the Governor's party started by road from Rajkot to Gondal. There was a crisp, English, almost frosty, feeling in the air, similar to the below-ghaut monsoon, which made a great deal more than ... enjoyable. There was ... we rolled along merrily, the ... Major Hunter, who ... being excellent, as indeed they generally are in this land of horses. After a drive of some eighteen miles we reached Gondal, where we were to breakfast with the Thakor Saheb, who drove out to meet us. Gondal both in itself and in its surroundings, holds a high place among the State capitals of Kathiawar. It is comparatively well watered, and trees appear to do better here than in other parts of the province. The town stands well, and the public buildings and official residences are very well ... laid out. The State is well provided with roads, and the Southern Railway runs through it. The Thakor Saheb who has travelled much abroad, is known as an enlightened and progressive ruler, and not long ago Government testified its appreciation of his wise administration by raising Gondal to the status of a first-class State. After breakfast we continued our drive, and were met at Parjur by the Chief of that little State with the usual offerings of flowers, &c., and at 1-45 p.m. were not sorry to finish over forty miles drive at Jetalsar, the sun and dust having latterly been rather oppressive. Jetalsar is the junction for Verawal and Junagadh, and the Nawab of the latter place had come up to pay his respects to his Excellency. Captain Kennedy, the Pranth Officer, and at present Administrator of Porbandar, was also there, and introduced several of the neighbouring Chiefs. Major Gardiner, the Agent to the B.-G. J.-P. Railway with other gentlemen connected with it. Messrs. Wyllie, Carrol, Spooner, Shadbolt, Tudball, &c., were also present to receive his Excellency. Luncheon over, a start was made for Porbandar. The seventy-five miles of railway had just been passed, subject to a maximum speed of 20 miles an hour being observed, and the train rolled along smoothly enough, his Excellency being accommodated in a saloon carriage built for H. H. the Rana of Porbandar. The B.-G. J.-P. Railway—by-the-bye the full title of this line is as complicated as that of the Temperance Association whose meeting was attended by Mr. Stiggins, and the two Wellers, and surely might be abbreviated or changed to South or Midland Kathiawar line—traverses what apparently is a more popular and more fertile district than most of the country we had seen, and nearing Porbandar the hilly scenery was rather striking. It was 6-30 p.m. when we reached the terminus, and the station illuminations shone out brilliantly in the darkness, but outside, where there was no shelter, a strong wind which was blowing unfortunately sadly marred the general effect, Chinese lanterns alone resisting successfully. The Rana Saheb had got in at the last station, and here was a large concourse, British and Native, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. Gunnion, Mr. and the Misses Bulkeley, Mr. Templer, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Davies, Mr. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., Mr. Harridas, Dewan of Junagadh, Mr. Madanji Sundevji, Mr. Nensi Ranchod, Mr. Nemidas Nanji, and others, too numerous to specify. A large shamiana had been erected outside the station, to which the Governor was conducted, and there was a numerous assemblage collected to do honour to the occasion.

The proceedings opened with an address presented by a deputation consisting of Messrs. Kanji Liladhar, Karam Jan Mahomed, Haji Jama Adam, Premji Monji, Hiji Narofji, Dayalji Ranchod, and Dulerai Umiashanker. The address was as follows:—

To, His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it please your Excellency—Representing the Municipality and the public of Porbandar, this deputation most respectfully takes this opportunity to offer to your Excellency a sincere welcome to our ancient town, and to express our heartfelt gratitude for the honour your Excellency has done us in coming here. In coming this long and tedious journey to open this railway and the Victoria Jubilee Madressa, your Excellency has afforded another proof of the keen interest your Excellency always takes in the wants and welfare of all classes of the people entrusted to your Excellency's care. It is now just two years ago that your Excellency initiated the construction of this railway, and it [redacted] sincere congratulation that it is [redacted] who is to declare the line [redacted] from the many benefits of a [redacted] which a railway always brings [redacted] country, there is every reason [redacted] will materially add to the [redacted] State and town. It is also [redacted] term of Government that [redacted] connected with the rest of the [redacted] and this is a matter of great benefit [redacted] to a trading community such as ours is, and ... very fully appreciated by us. With regard to the Madressa, it is an institution which will not only embellish the town, but also unquestionably prove an important centre for the education of an important section of the community, bringing with it all the advantages of education. And here too it is a matter of extreme congratulation that your Excellency who is so deeply interested in the cause of education in its widest sense is to launch this institution on its career of usefulness. In conclusion we beg again, on behalf of the public of Porbandar, to thank your Excellency for performing these good offices for the State and its people, and respectfully request your Excellency to kindly accept from us this address of welcome to Porbandar.

Porbandar, 16th December, 1889.

Captain Kennedy then said:—

Some of us here to-night will recollect the pleasant and successful meeting at Dhoraji during Christmas of 1887, when your Excellency turned the first sod of this railway; and now your Excellency has been good enough to come here to put the finishing touch to the work then begun, but this evening we miss two prominent figures on that former scene. I refer to Mr. Lely and his Highness the Thakor Sahib of Gondal. Mr. Lely's absence is very much to be regretted since during the last few years he has been more closely connected with this State than any one else, which no one could possibly take a deeper interest in its concern than he does. I am sure, therefore, that he must keenly regret his inability to be present at the completion of this most important work, the progress of which he has watched from its very commencement. His Highness the Thakor Sahib of Gondal's absence is equally to be regretted; but I see that his Highness's Dewan, Mr. Bezanji, is present among us, and doubtless he will speak for Gondal. In the meantime I thank your Excellency most sincerely on behalf of his Highness the Rana Sahib of Porbandar for doing us the honour of coming here to preside at this ceremony. In regard to the railway I wish to say a word. The length of this distance is nearly 70 miles. Those who have travelled over it will have noticed that there is a considerable amount of bridging along its length, and taking the line all in all the two years occupied in its construction means rapid and energetic work, and we, Porbandar and Gondal, are unquestionably fortunate to have had the construction under such able workers as Major Gardiner, Mr. Shadbolt, and the rest of the staff, past and present, and to them as well as to those officers of the open line who have aided, the thanks of Porbandar are certainly due. We have just heard in the address of welcome read to your Excellency that there is good reason to hope that this railway besides benefiting the multitudes generally will especially be beneficial to Porbandar. This is the forecast of those traders who know the capabilities of the country, and I hope and believe that it may be a true one. I also hope that the line will be profitable to the proprietary States. It only remains for me to again thank your Excellency on behalf of Porbandar for coming here to open this railway, and to ask your Excellency on behalf of H. H. the Rana Sahib to declare the line open by issuing the first ticket to an applicant who I know is on the tiptoe of expectation to receive it at your Excellency's hands. I refer to Kumar Wajeysing, one of the grandsons of H. H. the Rana Sahib of Porbandar.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—

Rana Sahib, Major Hunter, Captain Kennedy, and Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am extremely happy that it has fallen to my lot to perform for this railway the two most important ceremonies connected with its existence. And whereas on a recent occasion the ceremony was of a very irregular character, not having received the sanction of the higher authorities, and regarding which, I expect shortly, to receive an admonition. I trust as this undertaking bears the hall mark of Government, I have made atonement this evening for my sins of the other day, and that I have retrieved at Porbandar the character which I lost at Rajkot. It has been, I am bound to say, one of my pet schemes, to see Porbandar as well as Verawal connected with the main line, one of the schemes which ever since I became acquainted with the needs of Kathiawar Presidency. I have had most at heart, and on this occasion I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the Junagadh and Gondal Durbars for so kindly and energetically giving their adhesion to my views. I would also mention the name of my friend Mr. Lely, on whom so much of the responsibility in connection with this Porbandar branch, has fallen, and I cannot forget the name of another, who will watch our proceedings of to-day with the highest interest, and who is with us in spirit, though in the body he is at Kolhapur, my friend and your friend Colonel Wodehouse. (Applause.) Then our thanks are very much due to those, without whose untiring energy and ability, we could not have railways, the engineers, and if ever any engineers deserved the warmest thanks of Government they are certainly due to Major Gardiner, whose able supervision and foreseeing care have made it possible that on this line whose first sod was turned by me in December 9, 1887—the work commenced in March 1888. The first engine should run into Porbandar in April 1889 or in 13 months, 69 miles of earth work having been made and rails laid although cholera ... for several months, we may fairly say that the rapidity with which this railway has been carried through all its stages beats the record when we compare it with the tedious progress through which railways at home and in India have to pass before the first rail can be laid down. This ... came about as it were by a fairy's wand. I believe that in June 1889 this line was practically ready, that at any rate all the ... and that if a time of famine or other calamity had come upon us, we could at ... have got provisions into Porbandar. It is a pleasure to me to mention to you the names of the gentlemen who were associated—Major Gardiner, in this work, Messrs. Shadbolt, Drew, Edwards, Tudball, and Spooner—and I am indeed glad to hear that some of the gentlemen will continue to give their valuable services to this railway for some time longer, and that the line in this first period of its life will not miss its parent's tender care. It certainly was most fortunate that we were not hampered in the construction of this railway, by official or unofficial references, and if ever reward accrued at once for work expeditiously performed it was here, because if we had waited till now we should have had to pay 25 per cent. more for all articles required from Europe for its construction, and so I may congratulate the States concerned on their savings. I well remember the day when I turned the first engine in to the Verawal Line. Then, owing to an inadequate conception of modern forces especially as applied to locomotion. H. H. the Nawab's body-guard made an effort to escort me, as I travelled along the line, but though Kathiawar horses are excellent, on that occasion the result of the race was disastrous to human as opposed to mechanical skill. Rana Sahib, I am sure that you must feel pleased in your old and venerable age to witness the opening of this new era on the history of the Porbandar State, the increased prosperity which this railway will secure and will be able to convince your Highness that no better use could be made of the State balances, and that this result of your financial administration will prove most beneficial to your people. The Thakore Sahib of Gondal is not here, but I know that his Highness regrets deeply his inability to be present, owing to the delicate state of her Highness the Mahranee's health. He is fortunate in having connected the most fertile part of his State, his village of Supetri, which is as we all know *facile princeps* in the Sorath Prant with this main line. But on this occasion I cannot omit to notice the fact that this line runs through the territory of the most important State in Kathiawar which remains at the hands of its neighbours as a very valuable gift. His Highness the Jam Saheb who has given the land gets this railway for almost nothing. I hope that some day the experience of this line will induce him to link his splendid harbour of Salaiza with the railway system. I am sure that Major Gardiner sees no difficulty in submitting all the necessary plans and estimates at an early date. There is nothing like making provisions for a good beginning with a polling market of iron and steel. Then we have that other fine harbour of Shialbet, which I hope is to be visited very soon by the grandson of our most Gracious Sovereign, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and after that event we may perhaps hear something about that harbour in connection with railway extension if in addition we get a line to Dwarka, we shall indeed have done well. That line to Dwarka is more or less a toll Kathiawar owes to the Gaekwar for the great boon his Highness has conferred on Kathiawar by the construction of the Mehrana-Viramgam line. I am sure the Thakor Saheb of Gondal will never be satisfied until he has connected his capital with the main line. Then and then only will Major Gardiner be able to rest on his Kathiawar laurels. Now I have only to thank the members of the Municipal Corporation, who presented me with the address. They spoke of the tediousness of the journey to Porbundar. In their address these gentlemen alluded to my journey here as a tedious one, but really I don't know why any one should imagine it to have been tedious. As a matter of fact it was all along as comfortable and pleasant as journeys in Kathiawar invariably are, thanks to the kindness of the various Durbars who are good enough to place their vehicles at the disposal of their guests. The railways will, however, take the place of these processions of carriages, and that is not one of the least advantages of the new mode of travel, I admit that the approach of Porbander by rail seems to me preferable to its approach by sea as I discovered when I paid my impromptu visit to the Rana last April on my return from Karachi to Bombay. I should like so say a word with reference to the very comfortable saloon carriage in which I travelled to-day, and which was so kindly lent to me by H. H. the Rana Sahib. This carriage with its fittings and all its elegant upholstering was turned out in the workshops at Ghadechi so well superintended by Mr. Wylie. I cannot but look upon it as a remarkable proof of the development of native skill. For I believe, that every department of those workshops is manned by native workmen. And I am very pleased to hear that the various States which combined to bring the first railway into Kathiawar have determined to contribute a sum sufficient to send three young men of each State to be trained in the shops of the railways where I understand, Mr. Wylie is quite prepared to give them the benefit of his own teaching, and I can only hope that after they have received this useful education they will remain in the shops and not take flight to Bombay. Now, Rana Saheb, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in declaring this line open. The financial results obtained on the Jetalsar-Verawal branch are very satisfactory, considering how short a time it has been open, and the dividend of the Bhavnagar-Gondal line will probably reach 6 per cent. this year. The construction of this line, although a new bridge had to be built over the Bhadar, is well under the estimates. I trust that this as well as all the other lines in Kathiawar, may have a most prosperous future, and that with the province at large Porbandar may reap a rich harvest by the development of trade.

The line was then formally opened by Lord Reay presenting Kuawar Wajeysing, grandson of the Rana, with a railway ticket, a *fac simile* of which in gold, the work of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Bombay, was presented to his Excellency as a memento of this auspicious occasion. He then drove through the illuminated roads to the Administrator's house, where he was received by Mrs. Kennedy. There was then a large banquet given by the Rana at the Camp, where his guests were accommodated Captain Kennedy, on behalf of his Highness, gave the health of her Majesty, and then of H. E. the Governor. In acknowledgment his Excellency said that it had been a great pleasure to come and complete the line of which he had inaugurated the commencement, and his pleasure in finding the Rana as full of jokes and laughter as ever. The Rana is, indeed, a fine old man of his years, and is still capable of sustaining any amount of exposure in rain or sun. Since the recent death of the old Maharaja of Boondi in Rajputana, whose reign began in 1822, he is probably the doyen of Indian Princes, he having ascended the *gadi* as long back as 1831. The band of the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, who had kindly sent it over for the purpose, discoursed excellent music during dinner, after which there was a display of fireworks, which closed the festivities of the day.

DEATH OF MR. BECHERDAS AMBAIDAS, C.S.I.

We regret to announce the death of Rao Bahadoor Becherdas Ambaidas, C.S.I., a well-known shroff and merchant of Ahmedabad, which took place in that city early yesterday morning. In respect to his memory the shroff and cotton markets in Bombay were closed yesterday; for he was closely connected in business with our city and has a long-established branch firm here. Mr. Becherdas's father, Mr. Ambaidas Purshotumdas, was in a small way of business in Ahmedabad, but it was extended and amplified by the son, who from an early age showed superior mercantile capacity and foresight. The business of the branch firm in Bombay was also extended in a corresponding measure; and having come to this city about 1850, Mr. Becherdas became guarantee-broker to Messrs. W. C. Sillar and Company, cotton and general produce merchants. On the firm closing business some years later, he became guarantee-broker to Messrs. Lawrence and Company, the business of which firm was then very successfully carried on by Mr. W. T. Roper; and continued his connection with the firm for about twenty years. Mr. Becherdas at the same time traded extensively on his own account as a shroff and a cotton merchant through his moonims in Bombay, though he resided chiefly in Ahmedabad. He was a man of a charitable disposition and established and endowed several works of charity and public utility in his native city. The first of these works was the Becherdas Dispensary, followed soon after by the endowment of the Mahaluxmee Female Training College for advanced girls, the institution being so named after Mr. Becherdas's daughter. In 1868 he built the Becherdas Dhurumsalla, the foundation-stone of which was laid with much ceremony by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay. Mr. Becherdas also opened at his expense a Sanskrit school in a building adjoining his own residence; as well as a "Sadavrat," where food was daily dispensed to the poor who sought shelter there. The first mark of distinction which Government conferred upon Mr. Becherdas was the title of Rao Bahadoor. In September 1875 the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse appointed him for two years a member of the Bombay Legislative Council; and in the following year he was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. In 1877 his worth was further recognised by Government appointing him a Trustee of the port of Bombay and inviting him to attend the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Latterly Mr. Becherdas lived in Ahmedabad, and he last visited Bombay two years ago for the removal of cataracts from his eyes. He died at the age of about seventy-two, and leaves behind him a son, Mr. Sumbhooparsad, aged about twenty-five years, and a young daughter.

The timber-laden vessel, David W. Hunt, has been towed into Madeira after a most unusual career, and after drifting about abandoned for 3,900 miles. The vessel left America in November 1888, with a cargo of pitch pine timber, and met with such heavy weather that she had to be abandoned by her crew off Cape Hatteras, on the 30th. She was then waterlogged, and was drifting about with the current. After this the David Hunt commenced her trip across the Atlantic unaided by any human hand. No fewer than thirty-eight times was she reported to the Hydrographic Office by vessels which had passed her at sea, and in nearly every case she was in a different latitude. During this time the vessel was a floating danger to vessels crossing the ocean. Finally, after drifting about for nearly twelve months, the vessel got near Madeira, and was then towed to that island, so that after being discarded by thirty-seven vessels, she eventually became an object of salvage. The distance traversed by the derelict was 3,900 miles.

THE NEW TRADES-UNIONISM.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, says:—

Along with a re-casting of our whole political system into democratic form, there has gone during the last twenty years an immense movement in social philosophy and social politics. The Commune in France, the land struggle in Ireland, the growth of Socialism on the Continent, the teaching of Karl Marx, Henry George, Mill, Comte, and those whom each of these has influenced, have continually broken up the old economic purism, the gospel of *laissez faire* and unlimited license to individual selfishness. Along with these have worked an immense body of organised movements, with many different schemes and with widely divergent creeds, such as the Salvation Army, Toynbee Hall, Newton Hall, the Social Democratic Federation, the Land Nationalisation Societies, and all the other agrarian movements in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England, with Guilds, Leagues, and societies innumerable; such inquiries as those of the Industrial Conference of 1885, Mr. Charles Booth's Analysis of Labour in East London, 1889, the Trades-Union Annual Congress, and all the various types of Christian Socialism that are weekly preached in Church and Chapel. Socialism in any systematic or definite form, as a scheme for superseding the institution of Capital, had not in my opinion made any serious way. At least I know of no coherent scheme for eliminating individual ownership of property which can be said to have even a moderate following of rational and convinced adherents. The enthusiasts who, here and there, put forth such schemes are not really understood by those whom they get to listen to them. But Socialism, as meaning the general desire to have all the arrangements of society, economic, legislative, and moral, controlled by social considerations and reformed to meet paramount social obligations—this kind of Socialism is manifestly in the ascendant. Such Socialism, I mean, as is found in Henry George's powerful book called "Social Problems," where we have his view of the problem apart from his sophistical "remedy." The old satanic gospel of *Laissez faire* is dead; and, in the absence of any other gospel of authority, a vague proclivity towards Socialism comes to the front. Whatever name we give it, a settled conviction has grown up in the conscience of serious men of all schools, that society in its present form presses with terrible severity on the whole body of those who toil in the lowest ranks of labour. And from Bismarck and the Pope downwards all who bear rule, and all who teach, are coming to feel that society is in a very rotten state whilst that continues. We are all waking up to see (what many of us have been preaching for years) that it will not do, and must be mended or ended. Hence when 100,000 men along the riverside rose up to protest against their casual employment and their miserable pay, the world very generally, both of rich and poor, thought that they were right, and gave them encouragement and help. People knew something definite about the East End and London Labour. The Mansion House Committees, the House of Lords Committee on Sweating, the Royal Commission on the Housing of the poor, the Industrial Conference of 1885, the experiences of Beatrice Potter, the studies of Charles Booth and his friends, and all that for years has been said and done in Toynbee Hall, Bedford Chapel, Newton Hall, the Working-Men's College, the Hall of Science, the City Temple, and a thousand platforms, pulpits, and clubs—had made men think and given them matter for thought. Public opinion has passed over to the side of the labourer; and when he made his effort, public opinion helped him to success.

There are lessons enough for everyone in what has just happened. The Socialist of the Karl Marx School may reflect how sterile a thing Socialism has proved all these years that it has been raving out its fierce conundrums about the wickedness of private property, and how solid are the results to be won when it consents to enter on a practical business bargain. The violent assailants of Trades-Unionism may reflect that they have done nothing practical, until they resorted to Unionism themselves and adopted its familiar tactics and its well-tried machinery. The old Unionist may reflect that, in forty years past, the conventional Unionism has proved utterly powerless to effect what in a few weeks two or three prominent Socialists have done. The men who grow hoarse in declaiming about the selfishness and brutality of the middle-classes may think of the solid assistance they had from the middle-classes in sympathy and in money. And the middle-classes who were wont to regard the East End labourer as a feckless or dangerous loafer, may ponder on the discipline, honesty, endurance, and real heroism which, in defence of what they knew to be a just cause, so many thousands of the poorest of poor have shown. The Socialist with a system and the impatient reformer generally have often turned with mockery from all reliance on public opinion and from any such doctrine as "the moralisation of industry." When they have been told that—"the true Socialism is this: *the use of Capital, must be turned to social objects, just as Capital arises from social combination*":—when it has been preached to them that "*industry must be moralised by opinion not recast by the State—moralised by education by morality by religion*"—the Socialist with a system and the impatient reformer goes off with a laugh or a sneer. Well! but this is what has just happened. Public opinion has been changed, and is has worked great results. Capital, to a certain extent, has been moralised, and industry has been moralised. The very poor have been taught to feel self-respect and self-reliance, to bear much, for a common cause, to practise self-denial for a social benefit. The rich have been taught to listen with more sympathy to the poor, and to know themselves as responsible for the sufferings of those they employ. What has happened is a great lesson to rich and poor, to employers and employed, in the imperishable and paramount force of Social Duty in the long run. The immediate results are not very great. But it is a beginning: and much may come of it. In the meantime, the persistent appeal to the public conscience on moral and social grounds has done, what Trades-Unionism *per se* has failed to do in forty years, and what all the schemes for confiscating private Capital and nationalising private property have only succeeded in hindering and delaying being done.

THE PEARL FISHERIES.

On the evening of Friday last at 6 o'clock, says the *Times of Ceylon*, the Prince Alfred came into Colombo harbour, bringing the first batch of oysters from the Pearl Fishery at Dutch Bay. It had been expected that she would bring in about 200,000 oysters as the result of the first two days' fishing, but she only brought 13,000, a fact which Captain Donnan reports was due to the action of the divers who went up from Colombo.

COLOMBO DIVERS REFUSE TO WORK.

It will be recollected that Captain Donnan had with him a party of Government divers, numbering not more than a dozen, and that, as soon as he decided to hold a fishery at the Karatituva Paar, a batch of ninety divers were sent up to the Bay from Colombo. No India or Jaffnese divers were allowed to go, in order to lessen the chances of an outbreak of disease, and so the men that were sent knew consequently that they had no competition to fear, and, according to Captain Donnan, have behaved in a most cheeky and insolent manner. They insisted on the Active being used to carry them out to the Bank, and they positively refused to commence work until to-day (Saturday.) The consequence is that from Wednesday Captain Donnan has only had the Government divers at work, and they brought up the 13,000 oysters, which reached Colombo last night. This batch was despatched at 11 p. m. on the 5th, and the Prince Alfred took 19 hours to bring them down, three hours longer than the time Government allows her. Early on Saturday morning the 13½ bags of oysters, containing all that have been fished, were taken out of the Prince Alfred and conveyed in a barge to the washing-point at the Northern Arm of the Kelani Ganga and placed in the Government Kottu, preparatory to the sale.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Captain Jameson, the Commander of the Prince Alfred, says that he has not been ashore at the Dutch Bay to see the divers at all, but from what he hears they are about the most insolent lot of men Captain Donnan has yet had dealings with. In all, he says, there are 18 Government divers who are at work in four boats. The weather is very fine, like in Colombo, and very hot. Why the Colombo men refuse to work he cannot say; but from what he hears he thinks it is very likely that the men will not begin to work before Monday.

The Prince Alfred will take with her to Dutch Bay some native headmen who will see that the divers go on with their work all right in future. It is expected that they will start to-day all right, and that when the Prince Alfred gets back she will find a lot of oysters awaiting removal to Colombo. If so, they can be quickly shipped, and she can get back here with them in time for another sale on Monday. Indeed, Captain Carter seems to be relying on this, for as will be seen by an advertisement in another column he has advertised another sale for two o'clock on Monday afternoon. The insolent conduct of the divers is scarcely explicable, unless it be that, knowing their power, they like to make use of it for once. Certainly, they are losers quite as much as Government is, as they are paid according to the results of the sales. It is to their interest, therefore, to get the fishery over as quickly as possible, and the time that has been lost is as good as money out of their pockets.

WHOLESALE POISONING IN HUNGARY.

The assize court of Gross Becskerek, in Hungary, is about to try one of the most appalling cases ever recorded in criminal annals. No fewer than eighty women of the Servo-Hungarian village of Melencze are accused of having poisoned their husbands and other near relatives. It is alleged that they procured the poison from two professional fortune-tellers—Sophia Ivanovitch and Anna Minity—who drove a regular trade in noxious drugs and thus earned a considerable sum of money. Attention was first called to their crimes in 1882 by a beautiful young woman, named Draga Kukin, who, having made away with her husband, was so overwhelmed with remorse that she gave herself up to the authorities. The two fortune-tellers were at once arrested; but they have since died in prison, and the difficulties of collecting evidence have caused the secret judicial examination of this horrible affair to last seven years. It is now stated that testimony enough has been procured to establish acts of poisoning by eighty women, although fifty-seven only will be arraigned at the bar, the other twenty-three having died or fled. It is said that the poisoning became at one time so reckless that within two years thirty-eight inhabitants of Melencze died suddenly in convulsions. Their deaths were attributed at the time to epidemics. The case is to be proved in many instances by the confessions of the accused; but eighteen of the women are to be convicted on the evidence that poison was found in the bodies of their husbands after exhumation.

JOCKEYS' MOUNTS IN 1889.

The last race of the season was run for at Manchester on Saturday, and it was won by S. Loates, whose brother, T. Loates, comparatively unknown at the beginning of the year, has been so successful that he heads the list of successful jockeys with a total of 167 winning mounts, as against only 58 won by him last year, and 31 in 1887. This is a much larger total than that with which F. Barrett took the first place last year, for the latter won only 108 times, while in 1887, C. Wood headed the list with 151 winning mounts. The year before that, Wood won the same number of races (167) that this year stands to T. Loates' credit, but his total was just exceeded by that of the late F. Archer, who had won 170 races at the time of his death, three weeks before the close of the season. Archer had for many years before that won over 200 races every season, and if T. Loates does not have so remarkable a career as the jockey who will ever be associated with Lord Falmouth's many famous horses, he seems likely to make a great name for himself. He has ridden with great judgment and determination for one so young, and that he has displayed great activity may be inferred from the fact of his having ridden 674 times since the beginning of the season. His successes have, for the most part, been gained in races of little importance, but he rode Donovan in the Derby, which he thus won for the first time, Wiseman in the Lincolnshire Handicap, and Riviera when she won the Portland Stakes at Leicester and the Champagne Stakes at Doncaster. Next to him came the brothers George and F. Barrett, the former of whom won only 95 races, but has this year 128 winning mounts out of 650. His average is not, therefore, so good as that of T. Loates, and G. Barrett has not won any of the principal prizes of the season, except the Middle Park Plate on Signorina. His younger brother, although only successful upon 80 occasions, as against 108 last year, has not ridden so often, and he has won more important races than any other jockey, having been on the back of Donovan when he won the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Leicester and at Ascot, the Doncaster, St. Leger, and the Lancashire Plate, while he steered Ayrshire to victory in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown. He also rode Semolina in nearly all her races, and won the Dewhurst Plate on Le Nord, the Liverpool Spring Cup on Acme, and the Manchester Cup on Cotillon. It was unlucky for F. Barrett that he was not free to ride Donovan in the Derby, or he would have won that race twice in succession, having had the mount on Ayrshire in 1888. Watts, who rode Ayrshire for the Duke of Portland when he won the Royal Stakes at Kempton Park, has ridden 78 winners out of 350, and his average is, therefore, better than that of any of the others, though it is scarcely equal to that of the north-country jockey, Fagan, who has won 68 races out of 275. S. Loates, who won three races on the last day of the season, has been successful upon 53 occasions, while J. Woodburn, who won the One Thousand Guineas on Minthe, and the Oaks on L'Abbesse de Jouarre, has a total of only 36 wins. This is considerably more than the total credited to the veteran John Osborne, who has ridden only 23 winners out of 325, while Webb, whose increasing weight prevents him from riding often, has had only 87 mounts, of which 16 have proved successful. He has ridden four times oftener than T. Cannon, who has won 13 races out of 83, but Cannon has been prevented by illness from following his profession during the greater part of the season, though he was well enough to ride Enthusiast when that colt won the Two Thousand Guineas. His two sons have, however, done credit to their name and bringing up, one of them having ridden 21 winners. There are several other young jockeys, such as G. Chaloner, whose father was one of the finest horsemen of the day, who have shown considerable promise, and the record of the season cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory.

MR. STANLEY AND BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Mr. Stanley's letters, says a *Times* correspondent, to the Emin Pasha Committee and to the Royal Geographical Society are full of suggestiveness in many directions. Geographically, one of the most interesting of his discoveries is the south-west extension of the Victoria Nyanza. At first sight it seems remarkable that no one has hitherto discovered the south-western extension of the Victoria Nyanza, which Mr. Stanley seems inclined to make so much. It is nearly 30 years since Speke and Grant passed northwards to the west of the Victoria Nyanza, through a country mountainous and marshy, and discovered that Lake Uriji, which Mr. Stanley tells us is much more extensive than they made out. They also heard of Lake Akenyara which Mr. Stanley subsequently extended, and baptized the Alexandra Nyanza. At first one is inclined to conclude that these and other lakes and lakelets, which are so numerous in this region, are really only extensions of the Victoria Nyanza. But this is not the explanation. Mr. Stanley's own route when he marched south from Uganda to Ujiji on his first great journey was to the westward of Speke and Grant's, so that then he had no chance of discovering the extension. But at an earlier period of that journey, it will be remembered, he sailed both north and south pretty close to the south-west coast, but yet too far away to detect any extension, which, as he tells us, would be concealed by the mountainous island which fringe the shore. At a much later date, Mr. Pearson, one of the Uganda missionaries, skirted the whole of the south and west coast, going in and out among the islands, and often quite close to the shore. But just at the south-west corner a very considerable bend is indicated which neither Mr. Pearson nor any one else has visited; and it may well be this bend which Mr. Stanley, coming through a perfectly new country, has found to extend some 70 miles to the south-west, just as another arm extends far to the south in the region in which lies Malala. If, then, this arm of the lake reaches to 2deg. 48min. S. lat., it must bring Tanganyika and Victoria Nyanza within 150 miles of each other, though it should be remembered that the longitudes even on our best maps are most uncertain in this part of Africa. The importance of this extension will be evident to those who are watching events in this part of Africa and who are aware of the aspirations and intentions of the British East Africa Company. With the existing position in British East Africa, which has been so greatly modified since he left Zanzibar, we are assured Mr. Stanley is perfectly acquainted. It need not be said that Mr. Stanley is a man who can see very far ahead; while the main purpose of his expedition was to succour, and, if need be, rescue Emin, a purpose which he has fully accomplished, he was filled with the enthusiasm of an Englishman for the extension of British influence. For, naturalised citizen of the United States as he is, at heart Mr. Stanley is English; and it might not be difficult to induce him to resume his original nationality. However, we may feel assured that he has been looking after British interests in a region where those interests require serious attention. In every respect, this expedition of Mr. Stanley's is, as one of the most eminent of his fellow African explorers maintains, one of the most remarkable ever made anywhere.

With regard to the expenses of this expedition, it may be well to recall the fact that the committee started with £20,900. From the balance-sheet, which has just been prepared, we see that of this there still remains unexpended £775. But it must not be thought that the original sum will suffice. Mr. Stanley has still to render his account, and the committee estimate that it will probably take another £10,000 to clear all expenses. As to the ivory, which it is reported Emin has with him, the committee know nothing about it. With the exception of about £10,000 of the original sum, Sir William Mackinnon and his friends have so far borne most of the expense. Probably when it is known that another £10,000 may be required offers of contributions will not be wanting. As to the future career of Mr. Stanley much might be said. There is a strong probability that both he and Emin will lend their services to the British East Africa Company, the members of which have been so active in connexion with this expedition, and that not a few of Emin's companions will settle down in the company's territories. It is evident that at the present juncture a strong man is wanted in this part of Africa to look after British interests; for Mr. George Mackenzie's stay can only be temporary. The German companies have practically the resources of the empire behind them, while the English company have only their own funds to work with. It is admitted on all hands to be of the utmost importance that England should not only keep a firm hold on what she has here, but should lose no time in securing the extension of her influence into the very region which Mr. Stanley and Emin have passed through. Under these circumstances it is surely only reasonable to expect that the company should receive something more than the passive approval of the Government. At least, no obstacle should officially be thrown in the way of their developing the territory which they were encouraged to occupy. What they require most of all just at present is labour; and that labour can be most conveniently obtained from India. But there is no time to lose, and the home Government might well use all its influence with the Government of India to induce the latter to permit natives willing to do so to emigrate to a country in which there is ample scope for their services, and where they might form the nucleus of a prosperous population. If Mr. Stanley is to become Governor of British East Africa this question of a supply of labour is one of the first which must be settled. It may be stated that Mr. Stanley is not likely to come straight home on his arrival at Zanzibar. It is hoped that he will be met both by Mr. G. Mackenzie and Colonel Euan-Smith, and it is probable that he will visit Mombassa and give his advice to the administrators of East Africa. Moreover, he may find it unsafe to plunge at once into the rigours of an English winter, and so may deem it advisable to approach our shores by stages. When he does arrive it need hardly be said that the welcome of himself and Emin will be an enthusiastic one; already preparations are being made by the Royal Geographical Society and the Relief Committee for one or more public meetings and banquets.

The wharfingers and ship-owners have conceded in full the demands of their employees, but they have coupled with their decision an emphatic declaration that the demands are unreasonable. They yield under protest. The plain meaning of this is, that on the first opportunity (when trade begins to decline, or when labour is redundant) they will force on the men less generous wages and less agreeable conditions of labour. Nor will the men have any reason to complain. Just now it is their turn to put on the screw, and we are bound to say that they have got on the screw in a very unjustifiable fashion. In a few weeks or a few months the position of parties may be reversed, and the men who have appealed to compulsion must abide by its results. There is no room for public sympathy, no claim for outside support.

LORD SALISBURY ON SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

At the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations opened at Nottingham on Tuesday, the 26th ult., Sir Albert Rollit presiding. Lord Salisbury was presented with a number of addresses from Conservative associations.

In reply his lordship spoke of the vital importance of the maintenance of the empire intact. With regard to the fusion of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, he held that it was a desirable thing. The practical question lay with the great body of the two parties. Such a national party must grow, it could not be manufactured by statesmen or politicians. In the evening Lord Salisbury addressed a large number of people in a specially-constructed wooden pavilion near the Market Place. His lordship replied to a vote of confidence in the Government. He said that the Irish question was undoubtedly the most important they had to contend with, and on it probably the next three general elections would be fought. At the same time, attention should not be withdrawn from English and Scotch problems. He would deal with several such problems.

THE EIGHT HOURS LABOUR BILL.

The great question undoubtedly of the moment was the question of wages. Everybody would sympathise with the desire of the workman to improve his own position by the exertion of his own faculties and his own industry.

The amount of wages which working men will receive depends upon the laws of demand and supply. That is a law which no amount of agitation, and no number of Acts of Parliament can possibly escape from, and in any policy you follow you must, above all things, be careful not to destroy employment, not to repel employers, not to drive capital out of the market. Such a thing as an Eight Hours Bill would be a very great mistake. I do not for a moment say that there is not a great deal of too long work in a great many trades; I believe that is the case. I can speak of myself as a working man; and I know very well by my own experience that if you work more than a certain time in a day, you may add to your own inconvenience and discomfort, but you add nothing to the value of the work you do. But from that position to an Act of Parliament saying to a man that if he wishes to work ten hours he shall not do it there is the difference as far as from the North Pole to the South, and to make such a law would be an unpardonable interference with the freedom which Englishmen of all classes have cherished for many generations; it would interfere with all the natural relations of trade; it would drive capital out of trade, and it would ultimately be ineffective, because it would merely translate itself into a general reduction of wages all round.

"ASSISTED" EDUCATION.

Having emphasised the desirability of giving every rural labourer a chance of obtaining an allotment of land, Lord Salisbury went on to speak of what in his judgment was improperly called Free Education.

I should rather call it Assisted Education, because I do not think that anybody would propose that all the inhabitants of this country, whether they were rich or poor, should enjoy free education at the cost of the Exchequer. On the other hand, by making education compulsory, by forcing people to send their children to school, you do incur a certain obligation to relieve the burden of that compulsion when the circumstances of the parent are such that it is too heavy for them to bear. We have already introduced measures to that effect in Scotland, I believe, with perfect consistency with sound principle, and merely recognising that where you enforce a duty on a man you are bound to make it as easy for him as you can. I believe it will be possible considerably to extend that principle in England, and very greatly to relieve the difficulties of working men in that respect. It is an object to which I believe a great deal of the money of the Chancellor of the Exchequer may now fairly be applied. But, as I ventured to press upon my countrymen at Newport, I venture to repeat it now, that the gift of free education, or assisted education, must be so conducted as not to diminish in the slightest degree the guarantee that we now possess for religious liberty as possessed by voluntary schools. If it is to suppress the denominational schools, free education would not be a blessing but a curse.

EMIGRATION.

Lord Salisbury went on to dwell on the benefit to be derived from judicious emigration to happier soils, where greater rewards attended the labours of industry.

Much has been said in this country about raising wages and about lowering rent; but there is no such certain specific for both those operations as opening the door for those workmen who choose to seek a better market for their industry in other lands. They will be happier and richer themselves; they will create new markets for the industry of their countrymen, and they will cease to drive down the rate of wages in England by excessive competition.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY IN IRELAND.

The Government had done all that a Government could do for Ireland in the past, and would do their utmost in the future, by a voluntary purchase scheme for land, to multiply its occupiers; but at the end of all their efforts there remained a great field which only voluntary effort could cover. As to Home Rule, the tendency of States had long been towards consolidation. Unionists were fighting for what must prevail; it only depended upon their courage and determination whether they would spare Ireland a long period of intervening misery or quickly be able to carry the result, which would be the secret of her salvation and her prosperity, to a triumphant and certain issue.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

Lord Salisbury was entertained at luncheon on Wednesday afternoon, the 27th ult., by the National Union of Conservative Associations and the members of the local Conservative Associations. Lord Salisbury, in reply to the toast of his health, thanked the Conservatives of Nottingham for the hospitable manner in which the National Union had been received, and said the presence of the conference in that town would have a favourable influence upon its future political action. If it had done nothing else, it had done great service in bringing into prominence the kindly feeling and hearty support which on that occasion, as on every other, they had received from the Liberal Unionists. Their presence at the previous night's meeting gave a sanction and a meaning to the assembly which otherwise it would not have possessed. It had only been gradually that this union had drawn so close. But in all essentials their support had never been wanting. He did not believe that in the political history of any country there could be found an instance of a party which had devoted itself so disinterestedly, patriotically, and consistently to carry out its opinions. He would have liked to have made some observations on foreign politics; but it was a cruel peculiarity of the office he held, that subjects which had to be most in his thoughts were subjects which had to be least upon his lips. He would only say that the guiding principle of their administration had been and would be to strain every nerve to be at peace with all the world, but to be always ready for eventualities. The position of things at present was in many respects remarkable. There was a considerable change in the action of their political opponents, who did not seem to see their way clearly.

RADICAL PROMISES TO SOCIALISTS.

The condition of Ireland had got better instead of worse, and they saw consequently a strange mixture of various political images held out to the English people by their opponents. Sometimes it was a trace, or more than a trace, of socialism. It was largely composed of promises easily given as long as they were kept in vague language; but which to politicians who were sensitive on the subject might be difficult to fulfil when they came into office. Of course those politicians who executed a change of front three years ago on the Irish question would not feel embarrassed by any difficulties which promises to socialists might involve them in if any accident pitched them into office. The most striking thing about these politicans (especially those who were not old enough to have learned the philosophy of loopholes) was the desire to deal with all the great political problems without the slightest hesitancy or misgiving. If it should be necessary for political purposes, they were ready to fling the whole of our English institutions into the crucible, to be melted and moulded out again.

LORD ROSEBERY AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Now Lord Rosebery, who was very found of girding at the House of Lords, had recently very justly remarked that that institution was a slight obstacle to the realization of many of the promises he and his friends indulged in, but he suggested that it might not be so easy to dispose of the House of Lords as his friends thought. Lord Rosebery went on to point out that it would be possible to dispose of the resistance of the House of Lords to their own destruction if there were but a Cromwell to undertake the task. He (Lord Salisbury) thought that would be rather a hazardous remedy; for one never knew precisely what a Cromwell would do; and if he got into the Central Hall separating the Lords from the Commons, he was just as likely to turn his attention to the Commons as to the Lords. For himself, he might say that the Conservative party had always been anxious to strengthen the hereditary principle by the addition of life peers, but the difficulty had always been that their Radical opponents would not support them. He would be very glad to see the House of Lords taking a deeper interest and stronger share in legislation than it did now, but any step in that direction must have the effect of diminishing the power of the House of Commons.

SHOULD ENGLAND BE CUT UP INTO CONGERIES OF POLITICAL ATOMS?

Lord Rosebery (Lord Salisbury went on to say) also seemed to favour the idea of federation for these islands, and that was an indication of the hopeless perplexity into which the promises to bring about a separate form of government for Ireland had plunged Gladstonians. This was especially so with regard to the proposals respecting the granting of Home Rule and the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, which practically meant that the peasantry of Ireland should govern England; but that the peasantry of England should not be allowed to govern Ireland. The proposal really came to this, that England, in railway phraseology, should be a "branch line to Ireland." Well, the English were very meek; but he prophesied that, even if such a proposal passed the House of Commons, it would be discarded by the House of Lords and repelled by the common indignation and laughter of the British people. Therefore Lord Rosebery took refuge in federation; but how would old England feel if she were cut up into congeries of small political atoms in order to satisfy the hasty pledges of politicians who refused to study history? He exhorted them to beware of general statements. Let them catechise any man who proposed quackeries of this kind, and ask him what he meant; they must examine the reasonableness and the efficacy of every great change proposed and ... all changes which could not give a good account of the results they would effect. In conclusion, Lord Salisbury reminded his hearers that the object for which Unionists were fighting was to preserve the integrity of the splendid empire our fathers had delivered to us.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S BETROTHAL.

I hear now (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) that it is by no means certain that Prince "Eddy" will really marry his pretty cousin, the Princess "May" of Teck, but that when His Royal Highness returns from India, his engagement to someone will be announced, or all the good gossips who have been betrothing him with such airy irresponsibility will want to know the reason why. I believe, however, that the young Prince will positively be announced as a coming Benedick before many months are over.

ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE FORTHCOMING.

Another probable announcement at an early date (according to the same authority) is the betrothal of the Princess Victoria of Wales to her cousin the Hereditary Prince of Hesse. At all events, that young gentleman will shortly be a guest at Sandringham, and it is understood that he has "intentions."

THE QUEEN'S MAID OF HONOUR.

Miss V. Lambart has been appointed Maid of Honour to the Queen in the place of Miss Fitzroy (the daughter of Lady Southampton), who is about to be married. Miss Lambart is sister to Mrs. Henry Legge, who was also formerly Maid of Honour to the Queen.

POETS AND WOMEN.

Are we to take Mr. Stanley's dictum as a compliment or the reverse? The great explorer says: "Poets and women seem to me so soft, so very unlike the rude type of mankind, that one soon feels in talking to them that he must soften his speech or drawl, or effect a singular articulation, less offence be taken where none was intended. Hence men are seldom sincere to women or poets." Now which is Mr. Stanley, "Miranda" wants to know, "a courtier or a cynic?"

REPROVING CHILDREN.

Wait, mother, before you speak harshly to the little chubby rogue who has torn his pinafore and soiled his brown Holland jacket. He is only a child, and "mother" is the sweetest word in all the world to him. Needle and thread, soap-suds, and a good stock of patience will repair all damage now; but if you once teach him to shrink from his mother, and hide away his childish faults, that damage cannot be repaired.

NEWLY-PAINTED ROOMS.

To get rid of the bad smell in a room newly painted, place a vessel full of lighted charcoal in the middle of the room, and throw on it two or three handfuls of juniper berries; shut the windows, the chimney, and the door close; twenty-four hours afterwards the room may be opened, when it will be found that the sickly, unwholesome smell will be entirely gone. The smoke of the juniper berry possesses this advantage, that should anything be left in the room, such as tapestry, &c., none of it will be spoiled.

SELF-FORGETFULNESS FOR INVALIDS.

Invalids need to learn the art of forgetting, especially the art of forgetting themselves, for the thought of self leads to self-pity, and as a physician said not long ago, self-pity next to self-seeking is the greatest blight that can fall on a human being. An invalid who thinks continually of himself and his own peculiar sufferings is his own worst enemy, and sooner or later he becomes dominated by this strong weakness of his, and the wisest physician is puzzled to know how to give him relief.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE DARK CONTINENT.

The native African women are not everywhere trampled upon as we are led to believe from the missionary records. At least they appear to be able to hold their own pretty well in Uganda. Here is a quotation from Mr. Ashe's recent book on that portion of Central Africa:—"Sometimes two or three women hoeing near the roadside will capture a passer-by, and, on pain of a severe castigation or of robbing him, will make the unfortunate wight take a turn at the hoe, while they leisurely fill up their pipes and enjoy a smoke."

SLEEPLESSNESS.

One remedy for sleeplessness is to wet half a towel, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it up towards the base of the brain, and fasten the dry half of the towel over, so as to prevent too rapid exhalation. The effect is prompt and pleasant, cooling the brain, and bringing on a sweet slumber. Warm water is better than cold. To all suffering from overwork, excitement, or anxiety, this remedy will prove a boon. It is said that sleeplessness may be effectively treated by nut-meg when opium and chloral have failed.

A PEN FOR THE BABY.

Little Jack's mother (says the *Family Doctor*) is enjoying a happy freedom from anxious care while about her household duties, knowing Jack is placed where he can injure nothing and nothing can injure him. A convenient safeguard, and which can be folded and stored away when not in use, is made as follows:—It is formed of four frames fastened together uprightly, each frame consisting of two posts and three rails. It requires strips of board, two inches wide, cut into twenty pieces of three different lengths. The eight posts are twenty-one inches high; the six side rails are forty-eight inches long, and the six end rails are twenty-three inches long. This framework can be moved to any part of the room, and a soft rug spread underneath makes it a comfortable place for the baby, either in winter or summer.

A PRETTY CUSTOM.

"A very pretty custom (says the *Lady's Pictorial*), has been inaugurated this season by some fashionable brides. Some one, it seems, has hit upon the idea of placing in the bride's bouquet as many blossoms of one particular kind as there are bridesmaids; and one of these flowers, on her return from the church, the newly-made wife presents to each of her attendant maidens as a souvenir. To one of the blossoms a ring is attached, and it is, of course, suggested that the recipient of this particular one will be the next bride. Whether this is further intended to be a spur to the best man of the occasion I do not know, but at all events the custom, if generally carried out, will make a little merriment for the bridesmaids, who, however attractive they may be, never get more than a small share of attention on these occasions.

TO THE NEWLY MARRIED.

It takes at least two years for a young married couple to adjust themselves to their new position, says "Fanny Fern." Do you and John just paddle your own canoe, as your parents do. It is yours, isn't it? Well, steer it day by day by the light you have, as well as you know how. Mind that you both pull together. Shut down outside interference, which is the cause of two-thirds of the unhappiness of the newly married, and you will be certain to do well enough at last. When a clergyman comes to a new congregation, or a school teacher to an untried school—when a new business partner enters a firm—nobody expects things to go right immediately, without a hitch or two, till matters adjust themselves. It is only in the cases of newly converted persons, or newly married, that people insist upon human nature becoming immediately and instantaneously sublimated and fit for heaven. Now, in both cases, as I take it, time must be given, as in the other relations, for assimilation. Why should you or the young couple consider the whole thing a failure merely because this process cannot be accomplished in a day and without a few mistakes any more than in the cases above cited? Begin right. Know that, whatsoever people may say, love and duty are all there is of life. Out of those two grow all the pleasure and happiness mortals can find this side of the grave. So, John, don't wear out your boots trudging round elsewhere to find them, for it will be a miserable failure.

THE DREARY MONOTONY OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

Speaking of the need for variety in domestic life, a writer wisely asks. Are you afflicted with sleeplessness? Perhaps you have too much time for sleep. Perhaps you depend too much on sleep for rest and recuperation. For sleep is not the sole rest of used-up nerves. Sociability, congeniality, and the enjoyment of good company rest the body quite as much as sleep. The dreary monotony of life in many a household, involving this tumbling into bed with the mechanical regularity of a machine at nine or ten o'clock in the evening, does not always rest weary bodies. The evenings of great numbers of families are monotonous humdrum. They involve the assemblage of the same people, the same surroundings, the same paterfamilias yawning over his paper, and the same querulous mamma overladen with family cares. Fresh people with fresh thought, fresh atmosphere, anything to stir up and agitate the pool of domestic stagnation, are sadly needed and sadly scarce. There needs to be also a constant succession of such fresh people to bring about these results. The world is full of men and women, and in a better regulated life it would be the business after the day's work was done to entertain each other, and give each other fresh life. As it is now, hundreds, if not thousands, of our households are little better than cells for the incarceration of each family. Thousands are thus worn out prematurely from utter lack of domestic recreation. There might be written over the graves of hundreds of thousands—"Bored to death by the stagnation of domestic life."

A NEW FASHION.

Dress-making at home—a thing unknown till quite recently among French ladies of *ton*—is now becoming quite an institution even in the most fashionable French families. Not that the ladies undertake the confection of their toilettes themselves, though they sometimes assist the "grande faiseuse a domicile" whom they employ for the purpose. She is usually a perfectly qualified artist, who has occupied a leading position in one of the great Parisian establishments, but who prefers earning a roving living on her own account. She is ready to start at a moment's notice for any part of France or of Europe, town or country, where her services may be required, bringing her staff of assistants with her according to the needs of the case. Her pay is at the rate of some 40*l.* a month and everything found, and she expects to be treated by her employers with all the consideration due to a lady. Some of the best-dressed ladies in Paris are known to employ the domiciliary *faiseuses*, and it is said that a large portion of the *trousseau* of the Duchess of Sparta was produced under her auspices and inspiration.

Sir Anthony Hoskins requires a great number of alterations to be carried out on board the Camperdown before she goes out to Malta to become his flag-ship. Sir Anthony demands that the cabins of the commander and flag-lieutenant shall be merged into his own quarters, a most inconvenient arrangement, which, moreover, is monstrously unfair to the officers of the ship. The Camperdown has already been fully fitted for the accommodation of an Admiral, and it is rather hard that the public should now have to pay for all the unreasonable caprices of Sir Anthony Hoskins, the result of which will be that the officers of the ship will be deprived of the privileges to which they are entitled, and every one will be made uncomfortable. It may be hoped that the authorities will veto the proposed alterations.

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LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

TO NOVELISTS.

In these days, judging by the accounts, says a *Globe* correspondent writing on "How to Fail in Literature," it does not seem altogether easy to fail as a novelist but nevertheless attention to a few plain rules will secure it in nineteen cases out of twenty. A careful choice of character and scenery is nearly enough in itself. Put in "the sunny ... of Italy," or "the soft sweet air of the Riviera," ... either stake and lose his all or break the bank at Monaco, utilise the sceptical curate, and the elegant governess who speaks slang and rides to hounds, and the quiet, unnoticed governess with the ... who one day flashes forth ... also in comedy the large family of ... good humoured girls, who tear up the bed curtains for garters, but who all marry ... In introducing your hero and heroine, never use any but the well-tried devices, the bull in the meadow and the sprained foot being especially recommended. Never choose your characters from your own society. If you have been brought up poorly in the country admit nobody into your book below the rank of knight or baronet, and give detailed accounts of ducal dinners such as in fancy you have conceived them. But if you are yourself a marquis, twine your story round the daily life of a dock-labourer. Whenever there is an unsuitable opportunity give a brilliant specimen of your finest writing. In that way you will insure that the publisher's reader will direct your copy to be made up into a brown paper parcel and expeditiously returned.

REGARDING MANUSCRIPTS.

It is essential, says the same writer, that you should be very careless about your manuscripts. Write it only once (as badly as possible), and never correct it till, if you ever do, you see the proof. That is expensive, and brings about pecuniary failure even after a measure of success has been achieved. Put the parcel outside the window for Pickford's van to call for, and may hap, as once occurred in Mr. Lang's experience, it ... be stolen by a tramp, when you will not only have the satisfaction of failing, but the ... of imagining the thief curiously opening it ... expected to be at least a suit of clothes, and perhaps something still more valuable, and finding only a ... of paper. A less satisfactory way of ... the same end is to write the address so carelessly that the parcel is never delivered. When it is ... a friend who has a distant acquaintance with ... of letters to use his influence for ... the go-between will scribble something in this style:—"Dear Smith,—That wretched idiot Jones asks me to write you about some drivelling romance he has written. I am doing so to please him, but, of course, I would be the last man to interfere with the performance of your duty." This does the trick.

FRASER RAE'S NEW NOVEL.

Those who remember *Miss Bayle's Romance*, with its clever character-sketching, bright dialogue, and general eccentricity, will assuredly enter on their library lists the name of Mr. Fraser Rae's new novel *Maygrove*. Mr. Rae's new attempt is not much more like an orthodox three vol-er than its predecessor; there is a certain amount of love-making and courtship in it, a volcanic upheaval in domestic life by which marriage is wholly unexpectedly ruptured, and a fatal wreck which happens at a convenient moment and clears the way for the happiness of the virtuous and interesting characters. But the book, though not the work of a practised story-teller, is the outcome of the wide experience of a man of the world of a careful and catholic reader, of an observant traveller, and an acute and determined critic. Mr. Rae, from all he has seen and heard and encountered might have made a book of strange travels, a volume of philosophic essays, a series of trenchant disquisitions on Shakespeare and the musical glasses; as it is, he has chosen to use his impressions and experiences, his reading and adventures, to spice and flavour an ordinary story, which would have been readable by itself, but which is infinitely improved by these additions ... a killed has

THE RED HUSSAR.

"The Red Hussar," by Messrs. H. P. Stephens and E. Solomon, was produced at the Lyric Theatre on Nov. 23. That the libretto is based upon a story which although undoubtedly amusing and sufficient for its purpose, is slight and, as to certain details, quite unconsciously absurd, will probably very little trouble the lovers of light "after-dinner" opera. The music is strongest in the first act. The trio, "Two are Company," the song of the "Whimsical Girl," and especially the charming duet "The Maiden and the Cavalier," have a genuine old English flavour which the audience were quick to recognise and appreciate. There is also some capital music in the first finale—notably a brief unaccompanied sextet—while in the second act may be mentioned a veritably English duet, "Betty Martin;" a drummer-boy's chorus in unison; the "Song of the Regiment," sung by Miss Tempest, and portions of the second finale; and in the third act a capital song, "The Morning of the Year," for Mr. Hayden Coffin.

THE "RED HUSSAR" SUPERS AND THEIR MOUSTACHIOS.

Three shillings a week is by no means extravagant compensation for having your moustache shaved off. That is what the supers in "The Red Hussar" at the Lyric Theatre thought. They attached great importance to these accessories of manly beauty; and when they failed to get the extra sixpence a night moustache money, which they apparently thought had been promised them, they revolted. They were discharged and replaced; whereupon—what can you expect from men who abandon their moustaches for the sake of pelf?—they quarrelled with their successors.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE STAGE.

The German Emperor inherits ... his grandfather's taste for the theatre, and, like him, he is extremely affable to members of the theatrical profession. One evening recently, being present at the first performance of a drama of Wildenbruch's at one of the Berlin theatres, he sent for the stage-manager, Herr Barnay, and conversed with him in his box for a good half-hour, the audience looking on approvingly, and evidently impressed by the young Sovereign's condescension. Still more recently, as he was wending his way on foot through Berlin one morning to breakfast at the Guards' mess, he met Blencke, the comedian, and, going straight up to him, he shook hands with him and chatted with him for a minute or two in his most gracious manner. The passers-by who witnessed the little incident gave three cheers for the Emperor when he started to resume his walk.

A HAZARDOUS DRAMATIC EXPERIMENT.

The Oxford University Dramatic Society propose to venture on an interesting but somewhat hazardous experiment. They intend, in March 1890, to produce Marlowe's "Jew of Malta," with young Mr. Irving—the eldest son of Henry Irving—who is at present in residence at the University, in the character of Barabas. The lovers of Shakespearian literature and those who delight, like Mr. Symonds and Mr. Bullen, in Marlowe's "mighty line," ought to feel grateful to the academic amateurs for this attempt to revive the glories of the Elizabethan age. The first two acts of the play are as good as anything which Marlowe ever wrote, but then the story degenerates into an almost comic list of murders, and the final catastrophe, when the Jew tumbles into a cauldron, could hardly be performed on a modern stage without exciting untragic laughter.

"EXTREMELY LIKE WALSH."

One of Byron's letters to John Murray contains an interesting account of his friend Charles Skinner Matthews. Among other humorous anecdotes of that queer character is this: "When H— published his volume of poems, the *Miscellany* (which Matthews would call the Miss-cell-any), all that could be drawn from him was that the preface was 'extremely like Walsh.'" One may say of Mr. Spencer Walpole's *Life of Lord John Russell* that it is extremely like Walsh. If any one is anxious to know what the meaning of this allegorical criticism is surmised to have been let him turn to Byron's letter, which will be found in its proper place in Moore's biography. The pursuit of knowledge will not lead him to many more amusing things than a letter from Byron.

A VERSATILE GENIUS.

Mr. Grant Allen is wise in the sciences—knows his way about among the round of them; he is an industrious journalist; and he knocks off shilling shockers with as much ease and rapidity as if he had been doing nothing else all his life. Here's his last story, "The Jaws of Death." The story which you can read through in three-quarters of an hour is about an Englishman in San Francisco, who visiting a Chinese Tussaud's Chamber of Horrors, was inveigled by the murderous yellow man into getting himself tied, for experimental execution, beneath a gillotine from which perilous position he was rescued by chance just when the yellow man was about to chop off his captive's head. Mr. Grant Allen has a genuine faculty for inventing sensational situations.

MADAME MELBA.

Madame Melba, the *prima donna*, whose Juliette in Gounod's opera produced so great an impression last season, is an Australian. She is the daughter of a Melbourne merchant, Mr. Mitchell, and for the first few years of her career as a singer was greatly in acceptance among our Colonial cousins for cantata and concert purposes. The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Melbourne was where she was most often heard. The composer of Romeo et Juliette was so impressed with the beauty of her voice and the lady's own fitness for the part that he himself coached her up in Juliette's music. Considering the comparatively short time Madame Melba has been on the operatic stage, she has scored a marvellous success. The cognoscenti hail her as Patti's successor.

AN ANECDOTE OF TOOLE.

Speaking at a supper given to him in Liverpool recently, Mr. J. L. Toole said that once when playing in Edinburgh the part of the Artful Dodger, in which he wore a pair of trousers to which there was quite a history attached, he met a Scotch gentleman, to whom, in the course of conversation, he recounted the fact of having a pair of trousers which had been worn for nearly forty years. The Scotchman ejaculated, "Good—! who's your tailor?"

LONSDALE AT THE NORTH POLE.

The Earl of Lonsdale is writing a book on his journeyings and adventures in search of the North Pole. He personally thinks very highly of his subject, and is quite sanguine about the success of the book. His materials are abundant, and a feature of the book will be a stout denial of the suggestions ... that ... he is ... chronicle of travel without the aid of a "ghost."

During his ... Mr. William ... has been engaged on a novel, which he ... before his ... at Christmas. ... 'When we were Boys,' and will ... in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

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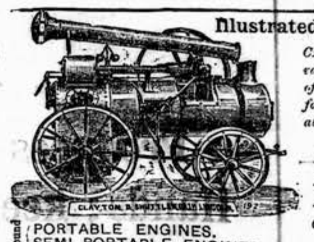
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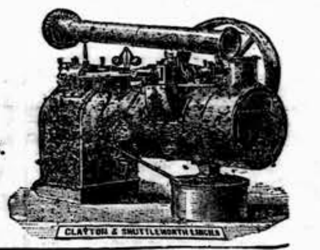
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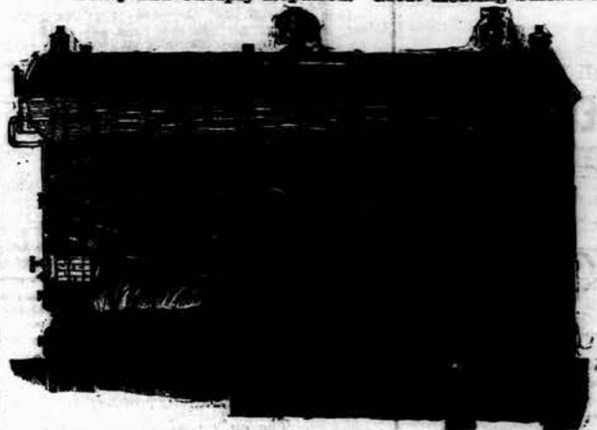
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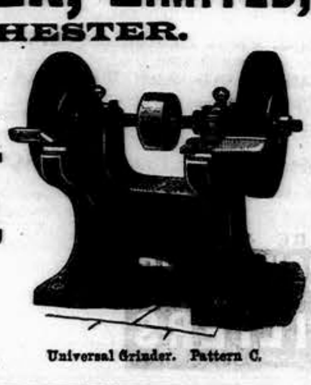

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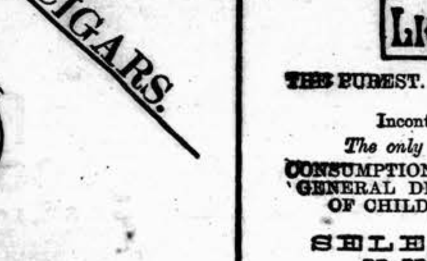

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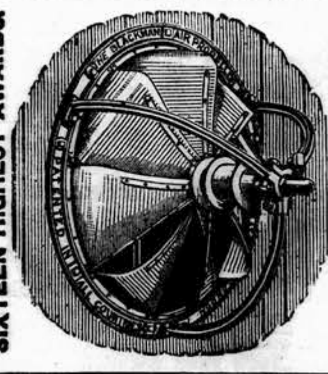

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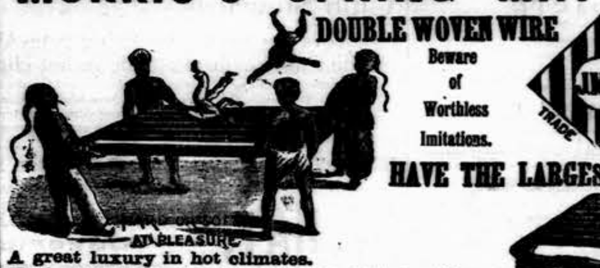

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